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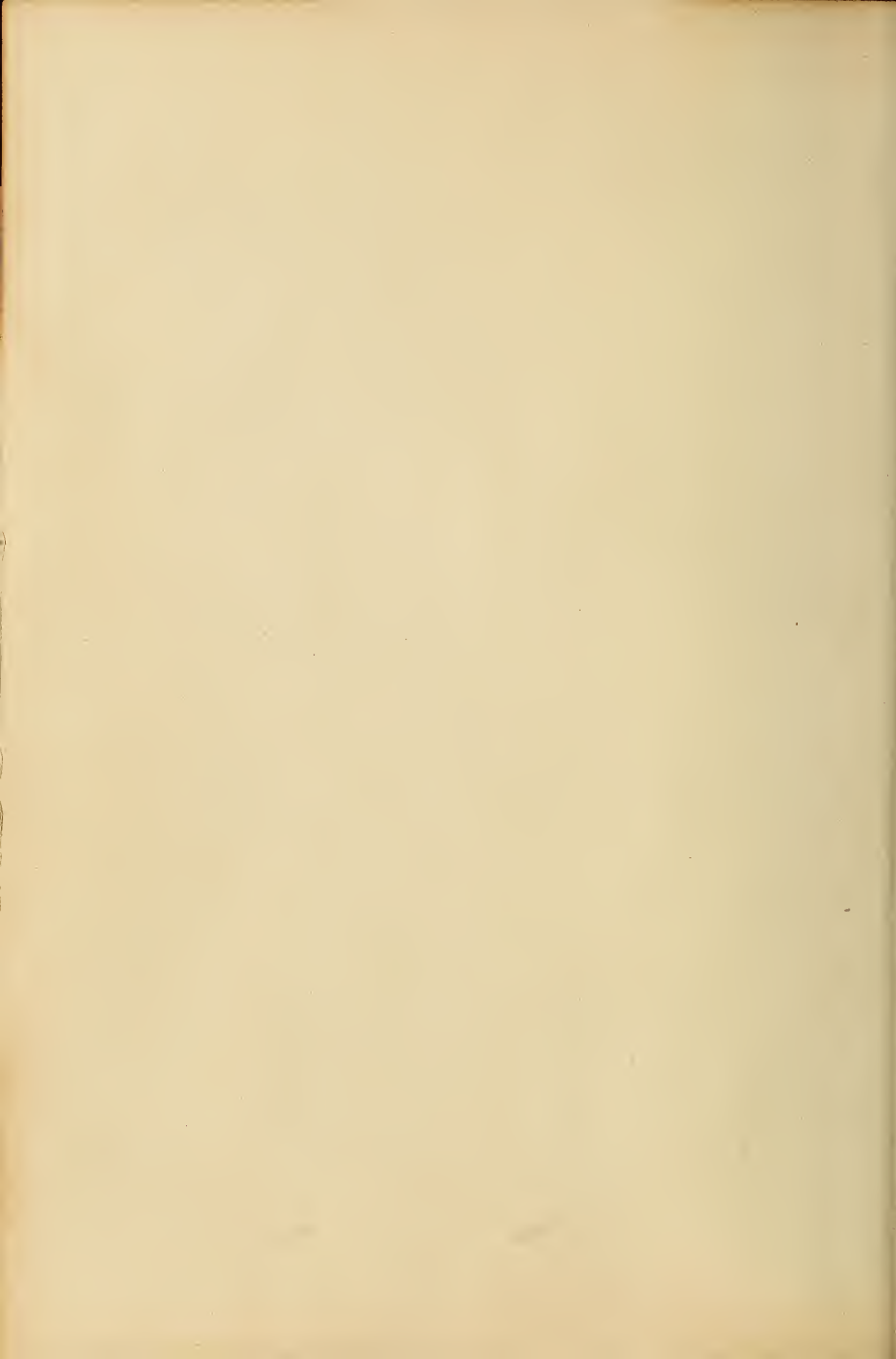
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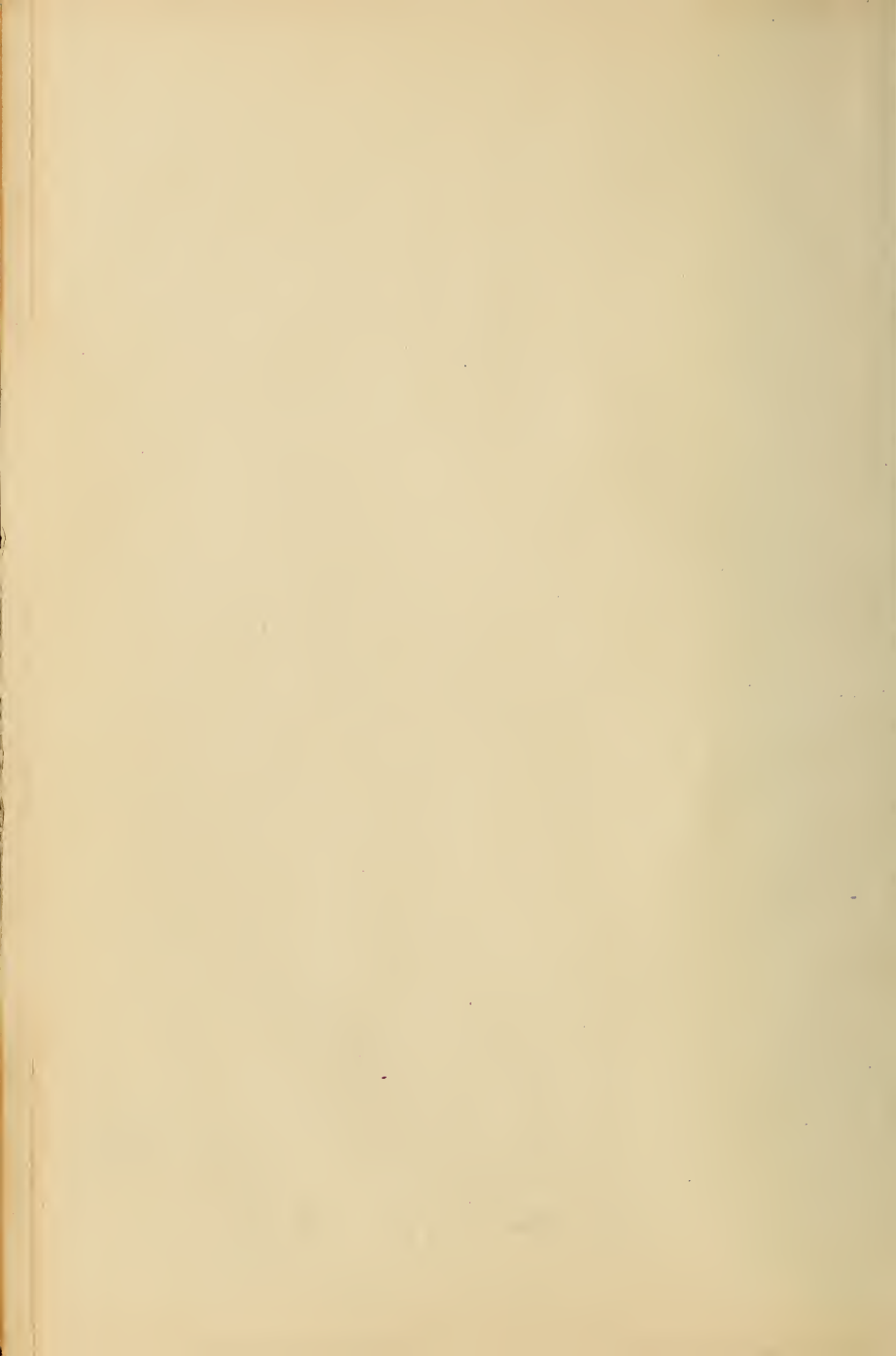
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CHRONOLOGICAL

INDEX



BY

H. T. Besse.

WESLEYAN METHODIST
PUBLISHING HOUSE,
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1895.

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

BY

✓
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CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX TO THE MOST IMPORTANT INCIDENTS RECORDED IN THE BIBLE.

PERIOD I.—THE CREATION.

Genesis i. 1.—“In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.”

The period of the earth's history covered by this verse belongs to the science of geology. The record thereof is found in the different strata of the earth's crust, and in the fossils which plainly indicate successive epochs of geological time. Neither the date nor the duration of these epochs are indicated in the Bible.

We adopt the numbers of the Septuagint version of the sacred Scriptures.

B. C.

5553. Gen. i. 3, 5.—(First day.) “God said let there be light, and there was light. . . . And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night: and the evening and the morning were the first day.”

If we are correct this first day (Julian time) was Monday, September 23d, before the Christian era 5552 years and 100 days.

i. 6.—(Second day.) On this day God made a firmament which divided the waters which were in the air from the waters which were on the earth.

i. 9-13.—(Third day.) The waters on the earth were gathered into seas, so that dry land appeared. And the earth brought forth grass, herbs and trees, with seeds in them.

i. 14-19.—(Fourth day.) On this day the mist in the air had so far disappeared as to allow the sun to shine upon the earth by day, and the moon and stars by night.

i. 20-23.—(Fifth day.) God made fish in the waters, and birds to fly in the air.

i. 24, 25.—(Sixth day.) On this day God made the beasts of the field, and things which creep upon the earth.

i. 26-28.—The last and crowning work of God in the creation was performed when he made man in his own image and likeness, to whom he gave dominion over all living creatures in the sea in the air and on the earth.

i. 29.—God gave man, for food, the seed of herbs and fruit of trees, but not animal flesh.

ii. 2.—(Seventh day.) “God finished on the sixth day his works which he made, and he ceased on the seventh day from all his works which he made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it, because in it he ceased from all his works which God began to do.” (Septuagint.) This seventh day is the Lord’s day, corresponding to the Christian Sabbath, but not the Mosaic Sabbath.

PERIOD II.—FROM THE FALL OF MAN TO THE FLOOD.

B. C.

5553. Gen. iii.—Man fell from his state of purity, and God pronounced the sentence upon the guilty pair; yet he promised a Savior, of the seed of the woman.

5551. iv. 1.—The world first peopled after Adam and Eve had left paradise.

5424. 3-8.—About this time Cain and Abel offer sacrifice, and Abel is murdered by his brother.

5323. v. 3.—Seth born. Adam’s age, 230.

5118. 6.—Enos born. Seth’s age, 205.

5116. iv. 26.—About this time men began to call upon the name of the Lord.

4928. v. 9.—Cainan born. Enos’ age 190.

4758. 12.—Mahalaleel born. Cainan’s age, 170.

4622. 5.—Adam died, aged 930 years.

4593. 15.—Jared born. Mahalaleel’s age, 165.

4431. 18.—Enoch, the seventh from Adam, born. Jared’s age, 162.

4411. 8.—Seth died, aged 912 years.

4266. 21.—Methuselah born. Enoch’s age, 165.

4213. 11.—Enos, the third from Adam, died, aged 905 years.

4079. 25.—Lamech, the father of Noah, born. Methuselah’s age 187.

4066. 23, 24.—Enoch, in the 365th year of his age, taken up to God.

4018. 14.—Cainan died, aged 910 years.

B. C.

3891. 28.—Noah, the father and patriarch of the new world after the flood, born. Lamech's age, 188.

3863. 17.—Mahalaleel, the fifth from Adam, died, aged 895 years.

3631. 20.—Jared, the sixth from Adam, died, aged 962 years.

3411. Gen. vi. 3; 1 Pet. iii. 20; 2 Pet. ii. 5.—God commanded Noah to build the ark, 120 years before the flood.

3391. Gen. v. 32.—To Noah, aged 500 years, is born Japheth, and two years after, Shem.

3302. v. 31.—Lamech, the ninth from Adam, died, aged 777 years. He is the first man whom the Scriptures mention to have died a natural death before his father.

3296. Gen. v. 27.—Methuselah died, in the 969th year of his age. He was the oldest man.

3291. vii. 11-24.—The flood came upon the earth in the 600th year of Noah's age, and continued 150 days.

PERIOD III.—FROM THE FLOOD TO TERAH'S DWELLING AT HARAN.

B. C.

3290. Gen. viii; ix : 9-17 —The flood ceased, and God made a covenant with Noah and his seed, promising never again to destroy the world by water; in token whereof he placed the bow in the cloud.

3289. xi. 10.—Arphaxad born. Shem's age, 100.

3154. xi. 12.—Cainan born. Arphaxad's age, 135. The Septuagint gives this item; it is also mentioned by Luke iii : 36; but it is not in the Hebrew Bible

3024. 13.—Salah born. Cainan's age, 130.

2941. ix. 29.—Noah died, aged 950.

2894. xi. 14.—Eber born. Salah's age, 130.

2789. 11.—Shem died, aged 600.

2760. 16 —Peleg born. Eber's age, 134.

2751. 13.—Arphaxad, the third from Noah, died, aged 538.

2694. 13.—Cainan, the fourth from Noah, died, aged 460 years. (Septuagint.)

2646. x. 11.—The foundation of Nineveh, the metropolis of Assyria, was laid by As-hur.

xi. 4-8.—About this time the posterity of Nimrod began to build the city and tower of Babel.

2630. 18.—Reu born. Peleg's age, 130.

Ps. cv. 23; Is. xix. 11.—Mizraim, the grandson of Ham

led colonies into Egypt, and laid the foundation of a kingdom whence Egypt is called the land of Ham, and the Egyptian Pharaohs boasted themselves to be the sons of ancient kings.

B. C.

2498. Gen. xi. 20.—Serug born. Reu's age, 132.

2490. 17.—Eber, the sixth from Noah, died, aged 404 years.

Gen. xiv. 13.—From Eber or Heber, Abraham and his posterity were called Hebrews.

2421. xi. 19.—Peleg, the seventh from Noah, died, aged 339 years.

2368. 22.—Nahor born. Serug's age, 130.

2289. 24.—Terah, Abram's father, born. Nahor's age, 79.

2164. 25.—Nahor the tenth from Noah, died, aged 204 years.

2159. 26, 32; xii. 4; Acts vi. 4.—Abram born. He was 75 years of age when his father, Terah, died, aged 205 years; so that Terah begat Abram in the 130th year of his age, and in the 70th year of his age Nahor and Haran.

2149. Gen. xi. 29, 30; xvii. 17.—Sarai, Abram's wife and daughter of Haran, Abram's brother, was born ten years after her husband.

2291. xi. 21.—Reu, the eighth from Noah, died, aged 239 years.

2168. 23.—Serug, the ninth from Noah, died, aged 330 years,

2085. 31.—Terah, with his family, left Ur of the Chaldees. and dwelt at Haran.

PERIOD IV.—FROM ABRAM LEAVING HARAN TO THE EXODUS FROM EGYPT.

B. C.

2084. Gen. xii. 1-4; Gal. iii. 17; Ex. xii. 40.—Abram, after his father's decease, in the 75th year of his age, is commanded by God to enter upon the land of Canaan, which God promised to give unto his seed. From this date to the exodus of the Israelites out of Egypt are reckoned 430 years.

2083. xii. 10.—A famine in the land of Canaan forced Abram, with his family, to go into Egypt.

xiii. 5-12.—Abram and Lot return into Canaan; but the land not being sufficient for both their flocks, they part asunder. Lot went toward Sodom.

xiv. 1-4, etc.—About this time Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdued the kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim and Bela; who served him twelve years.

B. C.

2074. xv. 2.—Abram complained for want of an heir. God promised him a son, and to multiply his seed.

Sarai, being barren gave Hagar, her handmaid, to Abram.

2072. xvi. 15.—Ishmael, Hagar's son, born.

2070. xiv. 4.—Bera, the king of Sodom, with four other kings, rebelled against Chedorlaomer, but were overcome by him in the valley of Siddim.

2069. 8-22.—Four kings fought against five and Lot was taken prisoner, Abram rescued him, slew Chedorlaomer and his confederates, and in his return was blessed by Melchizedek king of Salem, and priest of God, to whom Abram gave tithes.

2060. xvii.—God made a covenant with Abram, and in token of a greater blessing, changed his name into Abraham. As a seal of this covenant, circumcision was ordained. Sarai's name is also changed into Sarah. God promised them a son, and commanded that his name be called Isaac; in him God promised to establish his covenant.

xviii.—Abraham entertained three angels, who renewed the promise to him of having a son. God revealed to Abraham the destruction of Sodom, with whom Abraham interceded for Lot and his family.

xix. 15-30.—When the Lord decided to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah he commanded Lot, for the preservation of himself and his family, to flee to the mountain. Lot's wife for looking back, contrary to God's command, was turned into a pillar of salt. Lot and his two daughters escaped.

2059. xxi. 2.—Isaac born in the 100th year of Abraham's age. Not long after, to Lot are born Moab and Ammon, his sons, at the same time his grandsons.

2055. 9, 10.—Hagar and Ishmael, at Sarah's request, were cast forth.

2564. xi. 15.—Salah, the fifth from Noah, died, aged 460 years.

2034. xxii.—God tempted Abraham to offer Isaac.

2022. xxiii. 1.—Sarah died at Hebron in Canaan, in the 127th year of her age.

2019. xxv. 20.—Isaac married Rebekah the daughter of Bethuel, the son of Nahor, in the 40th year of his age.

1999. xxv. 24.—Jacob and Esau born in the 60th year of their father Isaac's age.

1984. 7.—Abraham died, aged 175 years.

B. C.

1959. xxvi. 34.—Esau, aged forty years, married Judith the daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Bashemath the daughter of Elon the Hittite.

1935. xxv. 17.—Ishmael died, aged 137 years.

1926. xxvii., xxviii., xxix.—Jacob, aged 73, by his mother's instruction, obtained the blessing from Isaac his father, which was designed for Esau. Upon which he was forced to flee into Mesopotamia, to shun his brother's rage. Upon the way were foretold unto him in a vision the blessings of his posterity. He went to his uncle Laban's house, and covenanted to serve him seven years for his daughter Rachel.

1919. xxix. 15-28.—After Jacob had served seven years for Rachel, Laban deceived him by giving him Leah; and Rachel is also given him to wife, upon condition of serving him seven years more.

Of Leah are born,

1918. 32.—Reuben,

1917. 33.—Simeon,

1916. 34.—Levi,

1915. 35.—Judah, from whom the Jews receive their denomination.

1912. xxx. 23-25.—Rachel gave birth to Joseph. Jacob, desiring to depart, is persuaded by Laban to serve six years more for part of his flock.

1906. xxxi.—Jacob, after he had been twenty years in Mesopotamia, set forward on his journey homeward without acquainting his father-in-law.

34.—Rachel stole her father's gods, and was pursued by Laban.

xxxii, xxxiii.—Jacob by his prudence was reconciled to his brother Esau. He wrestled with an angel at Peniel, and was called Israel.

xxxv. 16-18.—Benjamin was born, and Rachel died. Some think that Job lived about this time.

1895. xxxvii.—Joseph was hated by his brethren, and is sold to merchantmen—Ishmaelites and Midianites—who carry him into Egypt, where he is sold to Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, and by him made overseer of his house, aged 17 years.

1894. xxxix., xl.—Joseph resisted the temptations of his master's wife; he was falsely accused by her, and cast into prison. He interpreted the dreams of Pharaoh's butler and baker, which came to pass according to his interpretation.

B. C.

1879. xxxv. 28.—Isaac died, aged 180 years, and was buried by his sons, Jacob and Esau.

1882. xli. 25-46.—Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's two dreams; he gave Pharaoh counsel, and was made governor of the whole land of Egypt, at the age of 30 years.

1880. 47-52.—Here begin the seven years of plenty in the land of Egypt.

About this time Manasseh and Ephraim, Joseph's two sons, are born of Asenath, daughter of Potipherah, priest of On.

1873. 54.—Here begin the seven years of famine.

1871. xlii. 1, 4.—Jacob sent his ten sons to buy corn in Egypt; they are imprisoned by Joseph for spies, but are set at liberty on condition of bringing Benjamin, and Simeon is kept as a pledge.

1870. xliii., xlv.—Jacob was with much difficulty persuaded to send Benjamin. Joseph made himself known to his brethren, and sent for his father by command from Pharaoh.

xlvi.—Jacob having offered sacrifice to God that his son Joseph was yet alive, went with all his family into Egypt in the third year of the famine, and 130th year of his age. He was located in the land of Goshen.

1864. xlvii. 13-22.—Joseph received all the money, lands and cattle of the Egyptians for bread; only the lands belonging to the priests he did not buy.

1852. xlviii. 1.—Jacob adopted Ephraim and Manasseh, and blessed them and all his sons; prophesied the descent of the Messiah from Judah, and died, aged 147 years, seventeen of which he lived in Egypt. He was with great pomp carried into Canaan, and buried in the sepulchre of his father.

1798. l. 25, 26.—Joseph on his death bed prophesied to his brethren their return to Canaan; took an oath of them to carry his bones out of Egypt, and died, aged 110 years.

The book of Genesis ends in the death of Joseph, containing the history of 3755 years.

1779. Levi died in Egypt, aged 137 years. He was grandfather to Moses and Aaron.

1740. Exodus i. 8-14.—Here begins the bondage of the children of Israel, when a king rose up in Egypt, who knew not Joseph.

1737. vii. 7.—Aaron born three years before his brother Moses, 83 years before the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt.

i. 15, 22.—Pharaoh, having in vain commanded the Hebrew midwives to destroy all the male children of the Israelites, sent forth an edict to cast them into the river.

B. C.

1734. ii. 1, 5, 10.—Moses was born, who, being hid in the flags by the river's side, was found by Pharaoh's daughter, and became her adopted son.

1694. 11–21.—Moses in the 40th year of his age, having slain an Egyptian, whom he saw contending with a Hebrew, fled into Midian, where he married Zipporah, the daughter of Reuel, or Jethro, a priest, and lived with him forty years.

1692. Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, born.

1654. iii.—Whilst Moses kept his father-in-law's sheep at Mount Horeb, God appeared to him in a burning bush, and sent him to deliver Israel.

v.—Moses and Aaron, having declared to Pharaoh the message on which they were sent unto him from God, were charged by him as heads of a mutiny and sent away, and more grievous labors were forthwith laid upon the Israelites.

vii. 7–12.—Moses being now 80, and Aaron 83 years of age, urged thereunto by God, returned again unto Pharaoh, where the magicians by their sorcery imitated the miracle of Aaron's rod turned into a serpent, made Pharaoh more obstinate.

vii., xi.—God visited ten plagues upon the Egyptians.

PERIOD V.—FROM THE EXODUS TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE TEMPLE.

Exodus xii. 6.—Upon the fourteenth day of the first month (which was Friday, April the 4th, Julian time), in the evening, the pascal lamb was killed. One thousand six hundred and eighty-three years after this, on the same hour of the day, on the anniversary of the passover, Christ—our passover—expired on the cross.

B. C.

1654. 29, 41.—Upon the fifteenth day of the same month, at midnight, the first-born of Egypt being all slain, Pharaoh and his servants made haste to send away the Israelites; and they went out of bondage, being the complete term of 430 years from the first pilgrimage of their ancestors, reckoning from Abraham's departure out of Charran or Haran.

xiv.—At the Red Sea Pharaoh with his host overtook the Israelites; Moses and the children of Israel passed through on

dry ground. Pharaoh and his army followed; and were all overwhelmed by the waters coming together.

xvi.—Upon the fifteenth day of the second month (being Monday, May the 5th, Julian time), the Israelites came to the wilderness of Sin, which lies between Elim and Sinai, where for want of food they murmured against God and their leaders. About the eventide God sent them quails, and the next morning rained upon them manna from heaven; and upon that kind of bread they lived during forty years. On the Mosaic Sabbath, which was the twentieth day of the second month (being Saturday, May the 10th), no manna fell.

xvii. 1-7.—At Rephidim the people murmured for want of water. God directed Moses to strike the hard rock in Horeb with his rod, and the water gushed out.

8-13.—The Amalekites, falling upon the rear of the Israelites, were discomfited by Joshua, whilst Moses held up his hands.

xviii. 1-6.—Jethro brought his daughter Zipporah, with her two sons, Gershom and Eliezer, to Moses, his son-in-law.

xx.—God published his law, contained in the Ten Commandments, with a voice from Mount Sinai, on the fifth day of the third month (which was Sunday, the 25th day of May, Julian time).

Acts ii.—This day was remembered in the feast of weeks or pentecost, until the Spirit was poured out on its anniversary.

Exodus xxi.-xxiii; Deut ix. 9.—God gave the people sundry other laws, which were written in the book of the covenant and Moses proposed them to the people.

Exodus xxiv.-xxxi.—Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and seventy men of the elders of Israel, went up into the mount, and there beheld the glory of God; the rest returning, Moses with his servant Joshua abode there still, and waited six days, and upon the seventh day God spoke unto Moses, and there he continued forty days and forty nights, eating no meat nor drinking water, where he received God's command touching the frame of the tabernacle, the priests' garments, their consecration, sacrifices, and other things.

xxxi. 18; xxxii.—At the end of forty days, God gave Moses the two tables of the law engraved in stone, and written with his own finger. God commanded him to get down quickly for the people had made to themselves a molten calf to worship. Moses descended from the mount, and seeing the people keeping a festival in honor of their idol, broke the tables of the law; for which the Jews kept a solemn fast.

B. C.

1654. 20, 28.—Moses defaced the idol and put 3000 of the idolaters to death by the hands of the Levites.

xxxiv.—God commanded Moses to frame new tables of stone, and to bring them into the mount. Moses took them into the mount, and while he stood in the cleft of a rock, God passed by, and showed him a glimpse of his glory.

10-17.—God renewed his covenant with his people, and upon certain conditions gave them his laws again.

xxxix.—In this year the tabernacle, the ark of the covenant, the altar, the table of shew-bread, the priests' garments, the holy ointments, the candlestick, and other utensils and vessels belonging to the sacrifices, were finished in the desert at Mount Sinai, and were brought unto Moses.

1653. xl.—The tabernacle was set up on the first day of the first month of the second year, which was the Mosaic Sabbath, and anointed with holy oil, and Aaron and his sons were consecrated for the priesthood.

Lev. ix. 24 —The fire upon God's altar came out from before the Lord, which was not to be allowed to cease to burn.

x.—Nadab and Abihu, for offering strange fire, were struck dead by fire from the Lord.

Numb. vii.—The princes of the tribes presented their offerings toward the dedication of the tabernacle.

ix.—The second passover was observed.

x. 29.—Moses invited Hobab, his brother-in-law, to journey with them and share in God's promises.

xi. 31.—The people lusted for flesh ; God gave them quails in wrath, and sent withal a most grievous plague among them.

xii.—God rebuked the sedition of Miriam and Aaron, by inflicting the former with leprosy, and maintained the divine appointment of Moses.

xiii.—From the wilderness of Paran, near Kadesh-barnea, twelve men were sent (among whom were Caleb and Joshua) to discover the land of Canaan. Returning they brought with them a branch of a vine, with a cluster of grapes upon it. Ten of the twelve so sent spoke ill of the country, and magnified the cities for their strength, and the giantly stature of the inhabitants.

xiv.—The people, terrified with this relation, were about to return into Egypt, from which Caleb and Joshua endeavoring to dissuade them barely escaped being stoned. At this God threatened to destroy them. He declared all who were then twenty years old and upward (except Caleb and Joshua) should

die in the wilderness. The men who raised the evil report were all destroyed by sudden death.

B. C.

1634. xvi., xvii.—Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, for raising a mutiny against Moses and Aaron, were swallowed alive into the earth, and 250 of their associates. Twelve rods being brought by twelve princes, and laid in the sanctuary, Aaron's rod only budded, and brought forth almonds, and was laid up before the ark, for a memorial to those who should afterwards be given to rebellion.

1615. xx. 1.—Here Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, died, in the first month of the Mosaic year.

2-12.—The people again for want of water murmured against Moses and Aaron. God commanded Moses to call water out of the rock by speaking to it. Moses, being moved through impatience, spoke unadvisedly with his lips, and struck the rock thrice with Aaron's rod, and the water flowed from it; but for transgressing God's command, they were both debarred from entering into the land of Canaan.

23, 28.—In the fifth month of this year Aaron died, on the top of Mount Hor, at the age of 123 years, leaving his son Eleazar, his successor, in the high priesthood.

xxi. 5, 9; John iii. 14; I Cor. x. 9.—The people murmured and were plagued with fiery serpents whereof many died; upon their repentance God commanded that a brazen serpent be made and lifted up upon a pole, that as many as looked on it lived.

Numb. xxi. 20.—About the latter end of this year all those who at Kadesh-barnea mutinied against God being dead, the Israelites encamped at Mount Pisgah.

21-25.—Sihon, king of the Amorites, refusing them passage through his country, was slain, and the Israelites possessed his land.

1614. 33-35.—Og, the king of Bashan, coming out against Israel, was destroyed with all his people, and his country possessed by the Israelites.

xxii. 1, 2.—After these victories the Israelites moved forward, and encamp in the plains of Moab.

3; Joshua xxiv. 9.—Balak, king of Moab, considering what the Israelites had done to the Amorites, feared, lest under pretence of passing through his country, they should possess themselves of his whole kingdom, took counsel with the princes of the Midianites his neighbors, and sent for Balaam to come and

curse the Israelites, promising him great rewards; purposing afterwards to make war upon them.

Numbers xxii. 9, 35.—Balaam, forewarned of God, refused at first to come; but being sent for a second time, he importuned God to let him go, and went with a purpose to curse Israel; but God was offended and made the dumb ass on which he rode to speak in a man's voice, to reprove his folly.

II. Pet. ii. 15, 16; Numb. xxiii; Deut. xxiii. 5; Joshua xxiv 10.—Balaam twice offered sacrifice, and would have cursed Israel, to gratify Balak, but being restrained by the Spirit of God, instead of cursing he blessed them altogether; foretelling what felicity would attend them, and what calamities should befall their enemies.

Deut. iv. 3; Psal. cvi. 28; Rev. ii. 14; I. Cor. x. viii; Numb. xxv.—By Balaam's advice the women of Moab and Midian are set to work to turn the Israelites away to idolatry. Wherefore God commanded Moses first to take all the ringleaders of this disorder, and hang them up before the sun, and then gave order to the judges to put to death all such as had joined themselves to Baal-peor. Last of all, God sent a plague upon the people, which caused the death of 24,000.

Numb. xxv. 7-17; Psal. cvii. 30.—Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, by killing Zimri, the chief of his father's family, and Cozbi, the daughter of Zur, a prince of the Midianites, appeased the wrath of God, and the plague ceased. God therefore settled the high priesthood forever upon the house of Phinehas, and commanded that war be made upon the Midianites.

xxvi.—Moses and Eleazar, by God's command, in the plain of Moab, near unto Jordan, over against Jericho, number the people from twenty years old and upwards, and find them to be 601,730 men besides the Levites, whose number, reckoning them from one month old and upwards, was 23,000; and then Moses received command for the distribution of the land of promise among the Israelites.

xxvii. 1-11.—The daughters of Zelophehad had their father's land parted among them for want of male issue; this occasioned the law for succession in heritages to be made.

12-23; Deut. iii. 26-28.—God signified to Moses that he should die, and Joshua was declared to be his successor; upon whom Moses laid his hands, and gave him instructions.

Numb. xxxi; Josh. xiii. 21, 22.—Twelve thousand of the Israelites under the command of Phinehas vanquished the Midian-

ites, and put to the sword all the males among them, with their five princes, and among them Zur, the father of Cozbi, and Baalam, but they saved the women alive; at which Moses was wroth, and commanded that every male child, and all the women, except such as were virgins should be killed.

Numb. xxxii; Deut. iii; Josh. xiii, and xxii.—The lands which belonged to Sihon and Og, namely, all from the river Arnon to Mount Hermon, Moses divided and gave to the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, so that their possessions lay on the east side of Jordan; nevertheless they assisted the rest of the tribes in all their wars, till they had subdued the Canaanites, and possessed the promised land, on the west of Jordan.

Deut. xxvii., xxviii.—Moses commanded the people, that in their passage over Jordan they should take great stones, and engrave the Ten Commandments on them.

xxxiii.—Moses now drawing near to his end, blessed every tribe in particular, by way of prophecy, save only the tribe of Simeon.

xxxiv.—In the first part of the 12th month of this year Moses went up to Mount Nebo, and from thence beheld the land of promise, and there died, aged 120 years, and God buried him.

Here ends the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, containing the history of 3938 years and a half, from the beginning of the history of the world.

xxxiv. 8; Josh. ii.—The Israelites having mourned for Moses thirty days, and Joshua being confirmed in his government by God, on the 4th day of the first month sent spies to the city of Jericho, who, being harbored by Rahab, were privately sent away, when search was made for them.

iii., iv.—On Monday, the tenth day of the first month, the Israelites under the command of Joshua, a type of Jesus Christ, crossed the river Jordan into the promised land of Canaan.

v. 10.—Upon Friday, the 14th day of the same month, in the evening, the Israelites celebrated their first passover in the land of Canaan.

11, 12.—On Sunday, the 16th day of the first month, they offered the first fruits, which was a type of the resurrection of Christ and the Christian Sabbath, and ate the fruit of the land. From this date manna ceased to fall.

13.—Our Lord Jesus, Captain of the Lord's host, appeared

to Joshua before Jericho, with a drawn sword in his hand, and promised to defend his people.

vi.—Jericho was taken after the ark of the Lord had been carried around it seven days, and seven times on the seventh day, the walls thereof falling down at the sound of the priests' trumpets and the shout of the people.

vii., viii.—The Israelites besieged Ai, and were smitten by their enemies, God having abandoned them for sacrilege committed by Achan.

30-35.—On Mount Ebal, according to the law, an altar was erected, and the Ten Commandments were engraved on it; and the blessings and cursings were repeated on Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim.

ix.—The kings of Canaan combined against Israel; but the Gibeonites craftily found a way to save their own lives by making a league with them.

B. C.

1613. Ex. xxiii. 10, 11.—From the autumn of this year, after the falling of manna, they began to till the ground.

1608. Josh. xi.—The seven kings, with whom Joshua had waged war for six years, resolved to set their united forces against him, but Joshua slew them, and possessed their countries.

xxiii. 4.—Joshua divided by lot all the land on the west of Jordan among the nine tribes remaining, and the other half-tribe of Manasseh. The Lord and his sacrifices are the inheritance of the Levites.

xviii. 1.—The tabernacle was set up at Shiloh.

xxii.—The Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, with a blessing, were sent home to their possessions on the east side of Jordan.

1589. xxiii., xxiv; Josephus Ant. v. 1, 29.—Joshua gathered together all Israel, exhorted them to obedience, having led the Israelites 25 years, briefly recited God's benefits to them, renewed the covenant between them and God, and died, aged 110 years.

Judges ii. 7; iii. 6, 7.—After the decease of Joshua, and the elders who outlived him, there succeeded a generation which forgot God, and united with the Canaanites by marriage, and worshiped their idols. This time of anarchy and confusion continued 29 years.

1560. Josephus Ant. v. 3, 2; Judges iii. 8.—God, being highly displeased with the sins of the Israelites, gave them into the hands of Cushan, the king of Mesopotamia, who held them eight years.

B. C.

1552. 9-11.—Othniel, the son of Kenaz, and son-in-law of Caleb, stirred up by God as a judge and avenger of his people, defeated Cushan and delivered the Israelites out of bondage; and they had rest forty years.

1512. 12, 14.—Othniel died and the Israelites fell again into sin against God, and were given over into the hands of Eglon, king of Moab, who, joined with the Ammonites and the Amalekites, overthrew the Israelites, and took Jericho. This oppression continued eighteen years.

1494. Josephus Ant. v. 3, 2; Judges iii. 15, 30.—Ehud, the son of Gera, was raised up by God to avenge his people; feigning a message to Eglon, he ran him through with his dagger; then he gathered all Israel on Mount Ephraim, and slew 10,000 of the most valiant men of Moab; and they had rest eighty years.

31.—Shamgar, the son of Anath, slew 600 Philistines with an ox-goad.

1414. iv. 1-3.—The Israelites, after the death of Ehud, returned to their old sin, and were given up by God into the hands of Jabin, king of Canaan. This thralldom continued twenty years.

1394. 4-24.—Deborah, the wife of Lapidoth, a prophetess, who at this time judged Israel in Mount Ephraim, and Barak of the tribe of Naphtali, being made captain of the host of Israel, in sight of Megiddo, overcame Sisera, captain of Jabin's army, whom Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, afterward killed in her own tent.

Judges v.—For a memorial of which victory Deborah composed a song; and they had rest forty years.

1354. vi. 1.—The Israelite sinned again and were delivered into the hands of the Midianites; which thralldom lasted seven years.

1347. vii., viii.—Then Gideon, the son of Joash, of Manasseh, was by an angel from God sent to deliver them. He judged Israel 40 years.

1307. viii. 33.—Gideon died, and the Israelites fell back again into idolatry, and worshiped Baalberith.

Josephus Ant. v. 7, 2; Judges ix. 1-22.—Abimelech, the son of Gideon, purposing to get to himself the kingdom which his father had refused, slew seventy of his brothers upon one stone; and by the help of the Shechemites, was made king, and ruled three years.

1304. 22-53; II. Sam. xi. 21.—Abimelech, having reigned

three years over Israel, Gaal, a Shechemite, conspired against him; which being discovered to him by Zebul, he utterly destroyed the city of Shechem.

Judges x. 1, 2.—Tola, the son of Puah, after Abimelech, judged Israel twenty-three years.

B. C.

1281. 3.—Jair, the Gileadite, succeeded Tola, and judged Israel twenty-two years.

1259. 8.—The Israelites, forsaking again the true God, fell to worshiping the gods of several nations, and were given up into the hands of the Philistines and Ammonites; which thralldom lasted eighteen years.

1241. xii. 7. Jephthah, the Gileadite, being made captain of the host of Israel, subdued the Ammonites. Before the battle he vowed to offer his daughter in sacrifice, which he afterward performed. He judged Israel six years.

1235. 8, 9.—Ibzan, the Bethlehemite, succeeded Jephthah and judged Israel seven years.

1228. 11.—Elon, the Zebulonite, succeeded Ibzan and judged Israel ten years.

1218. 13, 14.—Abdon, the Ephraimite, succeeded Elon and judged Israel eight years.

1210. xiii. 1; xv. 20.—This was followed by servitude to the Philistines, which lasted forty years, including twenty years of the judgeship of Sampson.

1170. I. Sam. iv. 18.—Eli, the high priest to whom the high priesthood was transferred from the family of Eleazar to Ithamar's, succeeded Abdon and judged Israel forty years.

1157. Josephus Ant. v. 10, 4; I. Sam. iii.—Samuel was acknowledged to be a prophet of the Lord when about twelve years of age.

1130. Josephus Ant. vi. 4; I. Sam. vii. 2.—After Eli's death the Israelites were in servitude to the Philistines twenty years, during which time they kept the ark of the Lord.

1110. vii. 10-17; Josephus Ant. vi. 13, 5.—After twenty years the Israelites, by Samuel's persuasion, solemnly repented at Mizpeh, and, upon their conversion, God, by thunder from heaven, delivered them from the invasion of the Philistines, and Samuel after this judged Israel twelve years.

1098. I. Sam. viii., xi; Acts xiii. 21.—Samuel, having grown old, took his sons to assist in his government, by whose ill

management the Israelites required a king to be given them; and Saul become their king, who reigned 40 years.

B. C.

1088. I. Sam. xvii. 12.—David, the son of Jesse the Ephrathite, born at Beth-lehem-judah, thirty years before he succeeded Saul in the kingdom.

1065. xvi. 11; Hosea xiii. 11.—God rejected Saul, and sent Samuel to Beth-lehem to anoint David king, whom Saul ever after persecuted.

xviii.—Yet Jonathan, Saul's son, loved him, and often rescued him from Saul.

1062. xxiv.—David, having Saul twice in his power, forbore to hurt him.

1058. xxviii.—Saul, seeing the army of the Philistines, was in great fear; and (Samuel being now dead) went to En-dor to consult with a witch; the woman raised an apparition of Samuel, and Saul received from it that dreadful doom which befell him.

II. Sam. ii. 8, 10.—Abner, who was captain of the host of Saul, carried Ishbosheth, Saul's son, to Mahanaim, and there made him king over a portion of Israel, who reigned two years. But the house of Judah followed David.

1056. 12-32; iii.—After two years there arose frequent and mortal skirmishes between a party of men on David's side, headed by Joab, David's nephew, and another party on Ishbosheth's side, whereof Abner was chief. But the former still grew stronger and stronger.

21.—Abner, affronted by Ishbosheth, revolted to David and persuaded the chief men of Israel to transfer the whole kingdom unto him.

1051. iv. 2-12.—Baanah and Rechab murdered their lord and master Ishbosheth, while resting himself upon his bed. They brought his head to David, who in detestation of their treason caused them immediately to be put to death.

II. Sam. v. 1-3.—The captains and elders of all the tribes, coming to Hebron, anointed David a third time, and made him king over all Israel. He had then reigned seven years.

I. Chron. xi; II. Sam. v. 6, 7.—David with all Israel marched to Jerusalem against the Jebusites, and took the fort of Zion, and called it the city of David, and made Jerusalem the seat of his kingdom, and reigned there over all Israel 33 years.

1045. vi.; I. Chron. xvi.; II. Chron. i. 4.—The ark of the covenant, which was brought from Gilgal to Shiloh, was this

year brought from Kirjathjericm out of the house of Abinadab, and placed in Zion, 30,000 choice men of Israel attending it, and singing the 68th Psalm.

II. Sam. vii., viii. ; I. Chron. xvii., xviii., xxii.—David, then dwelling in his house of cedar, which he had built, and living in a full and perfect peace, imparted to Nathan the prophet his purpose of building a house for God ; but was answered from God that this was a work which should be done not by him, because he was a man of blood, and trained up in war, but by his son Solomon, a man of peace.

B. C.

1027. II. Sam. xv.—Absalom, having gathered chariots and horses, and a guard to attend him, insinuated himself into the favor of the people and stole away their hearts from his father David.

1026. 7.—The next year, under pretence of a vow, he obtained leave to go to Hebron, where by Ahithophel's counsel he broke out into open rebellion, and forced his father to flee from Jerusalem.

xvii.—Ahithophel, because his counsel in all matters was not followed by Absalom, hung himself.

xviii.—Absalom, having lost 20,000 men, fled, and a bough of an oak caught hold of his hair ; he there hung, and was run through by Joab.

1020. xxiv. ; I. Chron. xxi.—David, tempted by Satan, commanded Joab to number the people. God was offended and sent a prophet to put three plagues to his choice, viz., the famine, sword, or pestilence. David chose to fall into the hands of a merciful God, rather than into the hands of men. So God sent a pestilence, by which 70,000 men died in one day.

1019. I. Kings xiv. 21.—Rehoboam was born unto Solomon.

1018. II. Sam. v. 4, 5 ; Josephus Ant. vii. 15, 2.—David having given instructions to his son Solomon, died after he had reigned in Hebron seven years and six months, and thirty-three years in Jerusalem over all Israel ; and Solomon his son reigned in his stead.

1017. I. Kings iii. 1 ; II. Chron. viii. 11.—Pharaoh, king of Egypt, gave his daughter in marriage to Solomon.

I. Kings iii. 5-14.—The Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream, and bade him ask what he would, and it should be given him. Solomon asked wisdom ; God gave him wisdom from above, and added thereunto riches and honor.

PERIOD VI.—FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE TEMPLE TO THE
BURNING THEREOF.

B. C.

1014. I. Kings vi. 1 ; II. Chron. iii. 1.—On the fourth year of Solomon's reign he laid the foundation of the temple which was in the 640th year after the departure of the children of Israel¹ out of Egypt.

1007. I. Kings vi. 38.—Solomon's temple was finished in the eleventh year of his reign, having been seven years and a half in building.

viii; II. Chron. v., vi., vii.—Solomon this year, with great magnificence, celebrated the dedication of the temple ; beginning on Saturday the 15th of the seventh month, continued seven days, occupying the time of the feast of tabernacles, at which time God gave a visible sign of his favor.

979. I. Kings xi.; II. Chron. ix.—Solomon having, as it is hoped, forsook his lusts and vanities to which he had been intemperately addicted, and wrote his book called the Preacher, and died. He reigned forty years.

978. I. Kings xii.—The Israelites assembled at Shechem to crown Rehoboam, Solomon's son, king over all Israel. The people, by Jeroboam, asked him to remove some grievances, to whom Rehoboam, by the advice of young men, returned a harsh answer, and alienated the hearts of ten tribes from him, who made Jeroboam king over them, and fell at the same time from the house of David and from the true worship of God.

xii. 25-33.—Jeroboam, in the beginning of his reign, repaired Shechem and dwelt there. But fearing lest his new subjects by going to Jerusalem to worship, might be induced to revolt from him, he devised a new form of religion, setting up two golden calves, the one at Bethel, the other at Dan, for the seduced people to worship.

xiv.; II. Chron. xi.—From the time of this dismal rent Rehoboam reigned over Judah and Benjamin seventeen years, and Jeroboam over Israel, or the other ten tribes, twenty-two years.

xi. 14-17.—The priests and Levites, and other Israelites who feared God, adhered to Rehoboam, and maintained the kingdom of Judah three years; after which time Rehoboam fell to idolatry, and walked no more in the ways of David and Solomon.

975. I. Kings xiii. 1-6.—Jeroboam sacrificed to his calf at Bethel, and a prophet was sent unto him from God, who foretold the judgment which should one day be executed upon that altar

and the priests that served at it. Which prophecy then and there was confirmed by signs and wonders upon the king himself, and upon the altar.

B. C.

974. xiv. 25; II. Chron. xii. 2-4.—Shishak, king of Egypt, spoiled Jerusalem and the temple; but the king and the princes repenting at the preaching of Shemaiah the prophet, God gave them not over to utter destruction.

961. I. Kings xv; II. Chron. xiii.—Abijam, the son of Rehoboam, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Judah, and reigned three years. He obtained a great victory over Jeroboam, and killed 500,000 men in one battle and took Bethel.

958. I. Kings xv. 8.—Asa, in the twentieth year of Jeroboam, succeeded his father Abijam, and reigned forty-one years.

957. 25.—Nadab, in the second year of Asa, succeeded his father Jeroboam in the kingdom of Israel, and reigned two years, which are included in the twenty-two years of his father's reign.

956. 27-30.—Nadab at the siege of Gibbethon (a town of the Philistines) was slain by Baasha, of the tribe of Issachar, in the third year of Asa; and the same year, having made himself king over Israel, he utterly destroyed the whole race of Jeroboam, and reigned twenty-three years.

II. Chron. xiv. 1-5.—Asa destroyed idolatry, and enjoyed ten years of peace.

946. 9-15; xv.—Zerah, the Ethiopian, with an innumerable army invaded Judah. Asa overcame him and made a solemn covenant with God. He also deposed Maachah, his grandmother, a great patroness of idolatry, brought unto the temple those things which his father and himself had consecrated to God, and enjoyed a long peace.

933. I. Kings xvi. 6-15.—Elah, the son of Baasha, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Israel and reigned but one year, beginning in the 26th and ending in the 27th year of Asa.

932. 15-18.—Zimri, one of Elah's captains, conspired against him, killed him, and reigned in his stead seven days. As soon as he sat on the throne he destroyed the whole family of Baasha; but the army, which then lay before Gibbethon, made Omri their king, who presently besieged Tirzah and took it, which Zimri seeing set on fire the king's palace, and perished in the flames.

21, 22.—The people of Israel were then divided into two factions; one followed Tibni, the son of Ginath, and endeavored to

make him king; the other adhered to Omri. But Tibni dying, Omri reigned alone.

B. C.

926. 23, 24.—Omri, having reigned six years in Tirzah, removed the seat of his kingdom to Samaria, a place which he himself had built. He reigned eleven years, being succeeded by his son Ahab in his twelfth year.

921. 29; xxii. 51.—Ahab succeeded his father in the kingdom of Israel and reigned twenty years in Samaria. Four years he was contemporary with Asa, and was succeeded by Abaziah in the 17th year of Jehoshaphat. He did evil in the sight of the Lord above all that were before him.

917. 41, 42.—Jehoshaphat succeeded his father Asa in the fourth year of Ahab, king of Israel, and reigned twenty-five years in Jerusalem.

902. xx.—Ben-hadad, king of Syria, laid siege to Samaria, who, by direction of a prophet, was beaten off and a vast number of the Syrians slain.

xxi.—Ahab, not being able to persuade Naboth to sell him his vineyard, fell sick; but Jezebel, his wife, suborning false witnesses to accuse him of blasphemy, caused Naboth to be stoned and put the king in possession of the vineyard. Whereupon the prophet Elijah denounced judgments against Ahab and Jezebel. Wicked Ahab repenting, God deferred the judgment.

901. xxii. 51; II. Kings iii. 1.—Ahaziah son of Ahab, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Jehoshaphat, began his one year's reign, being succeeded by his brother in the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat.

i. 17.—Jehoshaphat made Jehoram his son copartner with him; whence it is that Jehoram the son of Ahab, who succeeded his brother Ahaziah in the kingdom of Israel, in the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat king of Judah, is said to have begun his reign in the second year of Jehoram the son of Jehoshaphat.

II. Kings i. 1; iii. 5.—Ahab being dead, the Moabites revolt from Israel, who had continued in subjection ever since King David's days.

900. 1.—Jehoram succeeded his brother Ahaziah in the kingdom of Israel, in the eighteenth year of Jehoshaphat, and reigned twelve years.

ii. 11.—Elijah was taken up into heaven in a fiery chariot.

896. II. Kings viii. 16; II. Chron. xxi. 2, 3.—Jehoshaphat,

grown old, gave to his sons many gifts, with fenced cities in Judea; but his eldest son, Jehoram, was more absolutely invested with the throne of the kingdom in the fifth year of Jehoram, king of Israel.

B. C.

892. II. Chron. xxi. 4, 5; 10, 11.—Jehoram having reigned five years conjointly with his father, now by the death of his father has the kingdom of Judah to himself, which he held three years. When settled on his throne he slew all his brethren, with many of the princes of Israel.

5-15.—Jehoram, following the counsel of his wicked wife Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab king of Israel, raised up in Judah, and in Jerusalem, the idolatrous worship of Baal and compelled his subjects thereto; a letter which was left for him by Elijah the prophet came to his hands, which reproved him, and announced all those calamities and punishments which afterward befell him.

889. II. Kings viii. 25.—Ahaziah succeeded his father in the kingdom of Judah having had part of the government bestowed upon him the year before in the twelfth year of Jehoram king of Israel, and reigned one year in Jerusalem.

888. 28, 29; ix., x.—Jehoram king of Israel, and Ahaziah king of Judah, led their armies to Ramoth-gilead against Hazael, who had newly succeeded Ben-hadad in the kingdom of Syria; Jehoram was dangerously wounded, and retired to Jezreel to be cured.

ix. 1-10.—Elisha sent a young prophet with instructions to anoint Jehu, at Ramoth-gilead, king over Israel, and to open to him the will of God for the rooting out of the house of Ahab.

11-37; x. 1-11.—Jehu, being proclaimed king, marched to Jezreel, killed Jehoram in the field of Naboth, and caused Jezebel to be cast out at a window, where she was eaten by dogs. He despatched letters also to Samaria, and caused seventy of Ahab's children to be beheaded. Then he went to Samaria, and destroyed the whole family of Ahab, and all the priests of Baal. He reigned 28 years.

Jehu proceeded farther and executed the divine vengeance upon the idolatrous house of Judah; he caused Ahaziah to be killed. Going also to Samaria he put to death Ahaziah's kinsmen.

xi. 2; II. Chron. xxii. 10-12.—Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab, seeing her son Ahaziah was dead, usurped the kingdom, de-

stroying those that had right to the succession; but Jehosheba, the daughter of king Jehoram and wife to Jehoiada the high priest, took Jehoash, being then an infant, and son to her brother Ahaziah, and hid him in the temple, and so saved him from that massacre which was made of the rest of the blood royal. Athaliah reigned over Judah six years.

B. C.

882. II. Kings xi.; II. Chron. xxiii.—Jehoiada, the high priest, brought out Jehoash, now seven years old, and anointed him king; caused Athaliah to be slain and restored the worship of the true God, destroying the house of Baal, and commanding the idolatrous priest Mattan to be killed before his altars. Jehoash, then beginning his reign in the seventh year of Jehu, reigned forty years in Jerusalem.

860. II. Kings xiii. 1.—Jehoahaz succeeded his father Jehu in the kingdom of Israel and reigned seventeen years, during which time Hazael, king of Syria, oppressed him and exercised all those cruelties upon the Israelites which Elisha the prophet had foretold.

859. xii. 7.—Jehoash, in the twenty-third year of his reign gave order for the repair of the temple, committing the charge thereof to Jehoiada, the high priest.

855. xiii. 10.—Jehoash, the son of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, was taken into the consortship of that kingdom by his father in the twenty-seventh year of Jehoash, king of Judah, and reigned sixteen years.

843. II. Chron. xxiv. 20, 21; II. Kings xii. 20.—Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada the high priest, for reproving the people of Judah that fell to idolatry after the decease of Jehoiada, was stoned to death in the court of the house of the Lord by the commandment of king Jehoash, who the next year after was murdered by some of his servants as he lay in his bed, and Amaziah, his son, succeeded him.

xiii.—Jehoahaz died, and Jehoash, his son, succeeded in the kingdom of Israel. Not long after his father's funeral he visited Elisha, the prophet, then lying sick, and with many tears asked counsel of him, who promised him victory over the Syrians.

A dead man was brought to life by being laid in Elisha's grave.

828. xiv. 23.—Jehoash died fifteen years before Amaziah, and Jeroboam the second, his son, reigned in Samaria forty-one years.

B. C.

813. II. Chron. xxv. 27.—Amaziah, finding a conspiracy against him at Jerusalem, fled to Lachish, where he was murdered; after this there was an interregnum during eleven years.

802. II. Kings xv. 1, 2.—Uzziah, or Azariah, in the twenty-seventh year of Jeroboam the second, began his reign of fifty-two years in Jerusalem.

xiv. 25; Jonah iii.; Matt. xii. 41.—Jonah, of Gathhepher, was sent into Nineveh, the metropolis of Assyria, where both king and people at his preaching repented.

787. II. Kings xiv. 29.—Jeroboam, king of Israel (under whom that kingdom came to its full height of glory), died. After his death all things fell into confusion, and the state was reduced to a plain anarchy, which lasted twenty-two years; for such an interregnum or vacancy the synchronism of Kings requires.

765. xv. 8.—Zachariah, the son of Jeroboam, the fourth and last of the race of Jehu (as was foretold), began his reign over Israel in the thirty-eighth year of Azariah, or Uzziah, king of Judah, and reigned six months.

10; Amos vii. 9.—Shallum, the son of Jabesh, murdered Zachariah and reigned one month in the thirty-ninth year of Uzziah, king of Judah.

II. Kings xv. 14.—Menahem, the son of Gadi, killed Shallum and wasted Tiphshah and the borders thereof.

764. 19.—While Menahem in the broils labored to get the possession of the kingdom, Pul, king of Assyria, invaded his country, to whom Menahem gave 1000 talents of silver, and afterward reigned quietly eleven years.

753. 23.—Pekahiah succeeded his father, Menahem, in the fiftieth year of Uzziah, king of Judah, and reigned two years.

751. 25, 27.—Pekah, one of Pekahiah's captains, killed him in his own palace at Samaria and reigned twenty years.

750. 32.—Jotham succeeded his father Uzziah in the kingdom of Judah at the age of twenty-five years, and reigned fifteen years in Jerusalem and one year with his father.

735. xvi. 1.—Ahaz succeeded his father Jotham in the seventeenth year of Pekah, king of Israel, and reigned thirteen years.

II. Chron. xxviii. 1; Isa. vii.—This year Rezin, king of Syria, and Pekah, king of Israel, were confederated against Judah, which struck great terror into that nation; but unto Ahaz, God, by the prophet Isaiah, sent a gracious message with a promise

of deliverance. God gave him the promise of Immanuel to be born of a virgin. Rezin and Pekah then laid siege to Jerusalem, but were defeated. Ahaz was no sooner delivered from his enemies than he forsook God, his deliverer, and fell to idolatry.

Wherefore God gave him over into the hands of the king of Israel, who slew of the men of Judah 120,000 in one day, with a great many of the nobility, and carried away 200,000 captives; but these were released.

B. C.

724. II. Kings xv. 30.—Hoshea, the son of Elah, murdered Pekah, king of Israel, and secured the kingdom in the 20th year of Jotham, from the time that prince first began to reign, which was the fifth of Ahaz; but by reason of the tumults and disorders which ensued, cannot be said to have reigned till seven years after, the state continuing that time in great confusion, without any form of government.

723. xvii. 3.—Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, came up against Hoshea, and made him to serve him and pay tribute.

722. xviii. 1; II. Chron. xxix., xxx., xxxi.—Hezekiah succeeded his father Ahaz in the kingdom of Judah; he destroyed idolatry and prospered; he also celebrated a solemn passover. His father had made him in the last year of his reign his assistant in the government, hence his lone reign was but 28 years.

II. Kings xvii. 4.—Hoshea, king of Israel, having consulted with So, king of Egypt, refused to pay tribute to Shalmaneser; provoked thereby, and jealous of some farther design in the confederacy of Hoshea with the king of Egypt, Shalmaneser laid siege to Samaria, and towards the latter end of the third year took it, and carried away the Israelites captive into his own country.

716. This was the end of the kingdom of Israel. It had been separated from the kingdom of Judah 262 years.

712. xviii; Isa. xxxviii.—Senacherib, king of Assyria, coming up against Judah, besieged their fenced cities and took many of them, but was pacified by a tribute.

709. II. Kings xx.; Isaiah xxxviii.—About these times Hezekiah fell sick, and was told by Isaiah that he should die; but pouring out his tears and prayers unto God, he recovered his health and obtained a prolongation of his life fifteen years. For a sign whereof the sun went ten degrees backward.

II. Kings xix.; Isaiah xxxvii.—Senacherib, not observing the

articles of peace, laid siege to Jerusalem and sent a blasphemous letter to Hezekiah, which he opening and spreading before the Lord in the temple with many tears, craved assistance from God against the Assyrians. Whereupon the prophet Isaiah assured him that God would deliver him and defend that city. The same night an angel of the Lord slew 185,000 men in the Assyrian army, and the next morning Senacherib departed and returned to Nineveh, and when he was worshiping in the house of Nisroch, his god, he was slain by his sons.

B. C.

694. II. Kings xxi. ; II. Chron. xxxiii.—Manasseh at twelve years of age succeeded his father Hezekiah, and reigned 55 years. He set up idolatry and shed much innocent blood. Wherefore God delivered him into the hands of the Assyrians, who in the 22d year of his reign carried him away captive to Babylon ; but upon his repentance God restored him to his liberty and kingdom.

639. II. Kings xxi. 19 ; II. Chron. xxxiii. 21, 22.—Amon, aged 22 years, succeeded his father Manasseh and reigned two years. An idolater indeed, as his father, but not penitent ; he was murdered by his own servants.

637. xxii. 1 ; II. Chron. xxxiv.—Josiah, a child of eight years old, succeeded his father Amon, and reigned 31 years. In his time lived Jeremiah and Zephaniah the prophets, and Huldah the prophetess.

626. In the 12th year of his reign he began reformation in Judah and Jerusalem, and carried it on successfully.

II. Kings xxiii. ; II. Chron. xxxiv.—He gave order for the repairing of the temple. Hilkiab the high priest, having found a book of the law, sent it to the king, who heard it read ; and he asked counsel of Huldah the prophetess, who prophesied the destruction of Jerusalem, but not in his days. Josiah calling to him the elders of Judah and Jerusalem, with the priests and prophets, caused the book of the law to be read before all the people, and renewed the covenant between God and his people ; he burned also dead men's bones upon the altar at Bethel, as was foretold, and kept a most solemn passover.

606. II. Kings xxiii. 29 ; Zech. xii. 11 ; II. Chron. xxxv. 25 ; Lam. iv. 20.—At this time a war broke out between the king of Egypt and the king of Assyria. Josiah unadvisedly engaged in this war against Necho, king of Egypt, and was slain in the valley of Megiddo. The good king being thus taken out of the

world, whose life only kept off the Babylonish captivity from that nation, not only the people then living bewailed his death, but even in after time a public mourning for him was kept. The prophet Jeremiah also, in remembrance thereof, composed his Lamentations; wherein bewailing the calamities which were shortly to befall that people, as present before his eyes, in a most compassionate manner he points at the death of Josiah as the source and origin of all those ensuing miseries.

II. Kings xxiii. ; II. Chron. xxxvi.—After the death of Josiah the people anoint Jehoahaz, one of his younger sons, to be their king. After three months' reign he was deposed by Pharaoh Necho, who made Eliakim, his elder brother, king over Judah and Jerusalem, and changed his name into Jehoiakim; but Jehoahaz he carried with him captive into Egypt, where he ended his days.

5.—Jehoiakim, at 25 years of age, began to reign, and he reigned 11 years.

Jerem. xxvi.—Uriah and Jeremiah prophesied against Jerusalem; the former was put to death, the latter was acquitted and set at liberty. About this time Habakkuk also prophesied.

B. C.

604. xxv. 1; II. Chron. xxxvi. 6; Jerem. xxv. 11; xxix. 10; Dan. i. 1; ii. 32, 37, 38.—This year was Nebuchadnezzar made by his father Nabopolassar his associate in the kingdom of Assyria and Babylon, into whose hands God delivered up Jehoiakim, who was put in chains to be carried to Babylon; but upon his submission and promises of obedience was left in his own house, where he lived a servant to Nebuchadnezzar. From this time the seventy years of the captivity to Babylon are reckoned, which were foretold by the prophets Jeremiah and Daniel.

Dan. i. 3, 7; Isaiah xxxix. 7.—Nebuchadnezzar gave order to Ashpenaz, master of the eunuchs, that he would carry from thence of the children of Israel, both of the blood royal (as was foretold by the prophet Isaiah to Hezekiah) and also of the nobility, the choicest youths both for beauty and wit, who, being educated three years in the language and sciences of the Chaldeans, might afterward serve the king in his palace; among whom of the tribe of Judah are Daniel, called Belteshazzar; Hananiah, called Shadrach; Mishael, called Meshach, and Azariah, called Abednego, their names being thus changed by the master of the eunuchs.

B. C.

603. Dan. i. 2; II. Chron. xxxvi. 7.—Whilst Nebuchadnezzar pursued his victories over the king of Egypt, his father died, which, coming to his knowledge, he gave order to bring the captives to Babylon, where he was received as the lawful successor to his father's dominions. He caused to be brought to Babylon what he thought proper of the vessels and furniture of the temple, and placed them in the house of his god, Belus.

601. II. Kings xxiv. 1; Dan. ii.—Jehoiakim, having lived three years in subjection to the king of Babylon, rebelled against him.

This was the third year of Nebuchadnezzar's lone reign. Daniel recovered Nebuchadnezzar's dream and interpreted it to apply to the four chief monarchies, for which service he and his companions were highly honored.

595. II. Kings xxiv. 2; Jerem. xxii. 18; xxxvi. 30.—Nebuchadnezzar sent an army consisting of Chaldeans, Syrians, Moabites, and Ammonites, against Jehoiakim; these wasted the whole country of Judea and carried away from thence 3,023 captives. Jehoiakim was put to death.

II. Kings xxiv. 8; II. Chron. xxxvi. 9.—Jehoiachin at eighteen years of age succeeded his father Jehoiakim, and reigned three months in Jerusalem.

Isa. xxxix. 6; Jerem. xxiv. 1; Ezek. xvii. 1, 2, 3, 12.—Against him Nebuchadnezzar led an army, and besieged Jerusalem. Jehoiachin with all his kindred and courtiers came out to meet him. Nebuchadnezzar made them all prisoners, entered Jerusalem and took all the treasure he found in the temple and the king's palace, breaking in pieces all the vessels of gold and furniture which Solomon had made for the temple; he carried away captive to Babylon the king, his mother, wives, courtiers, magistrates and 10,000 able men out of Jerusalem, leaving none behind but the poorer sort of people; and out of the country round about he carried also away 8,000 artificers; among the captives were Mordecai and Ezekiel the priest; Ezekiel therefore in his prophecy reckoned the time from the beginning of that captivity. An epistle, said to be Jeremiah's, was then sent to the captives, admonishing them to beware of the idolatry which they should see in Babylon.

II. Kings xxiv. 17.—Nebuchadnezzar before his departure from Jerusalem made Mattaniah, Jehoiachin's father's brother, king, changing his name into Zedekiah.

585. II. Chron. xxxix.; II. Kings xxv.; Jerem. i. 3.; xxxix.;

lii. ; II. Kings xxv. ; Exekiel xxv. ; 12.—Zedekiah, beginning his reign at 21 years of age, reigned ten years. He by rebelling against Nebuchadnezzar, or rather by continuing in an open rebellion against God, brought upon Jerusalem and the whole nation of the Jews those long-deserved calamities which God had so often forewarned them by his prophets ; for, in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, Jerusalem, after a long siege, was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and the Chaldeans entered it. Zedekiah fled by night, but being pursued, was taken and brought prisoner to Riblah, Nebuchadnezzar's headquarters ; there having first slaughtered his children before his eyes, he had afterward those eyes put out ; and being bound with chains, he was carried captive to Babylon. About a month after the taking of the city, Nebuzaradan, captain of the guard, sent by Nebuchadnezzar, made entry into it, set fire to the temple, the king's palace and some noblemen's houses, and so laid the whole city in ashes ; the walls of Jerusalem being razed to the ground. All that was left in the city, with what treasure he could find, he carried with him to Babylon. It was 423 years from the time of the dedication of the temple to the time it was burned.

II. Kings xxv. 21.—Judah was removed from her own land 473 years after David began to reign over it, 393 years after the falling off of the ten tribes, and 131 years after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel. Obadiah pronounced God's judgment against the Edomites, who exulted over the calamities of the Jews. Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the author of the 79th and 137th Psalms wrote about this time.

PERIOD VII.—FROM THE BURNING OF THE TEMPLE TO THE
BIRTH OF JESUS.

B. C.

567. Dan. iv. 29-33.—Nebuchadnezzar, proud of his victories over Egypt, and his conquest of Judea and other countries, and boasting the magnificence of his buildings, fell distracted and was driven from the society of men.

560. 34-37 ; vii. 4.—After seven years spent among the beasts of the field, his understanding returned to him, he humbly acknowledged the power of God and his goodness toward him, and was restored to his kingdom. A few days after he died, having reigned about twenty months with his father and forty-three years by himself alone.

II. Kings xxv. 27.—Evil-Merodach ascended the throne twenty-five years after the burning of the temple and reigned two

years. He gave orders for the enlargement of Jehoiachin; changed his prison clothes, set him above all the princes of his court, and caused him to eat at his own table. Jehoiachin died about two years after this.

B. C.

558. Neriglissar succeeded Evil-Merodach, and reigned four years.

554. Dan. vii.—Belshazzar having removed some persons who had murdered his father, Evil-Merodach, and usurped his throne, succeeded in the kingdom of Babylon. In the first year of this king's reign Daniel had the vision of the four beasts, signifying the four great monarchies of the world, and of God delivering over all power and sovereignty to the Son of man.

552. viii.—In the third year of Belshazzar, Daniel received the vision of the ram and the he-goat, betokening the destruction of the Persian monarchy by Alexander the Great, and the great misery which Antiochus should bring upon the people of God.

537. v.; Jerem. xxvii. 7; xxv. 12; 1. li.; Isa. xiii.; xlv.; Hab. ii.; Dan. vii. 5.—This year Belshazzar made a great feast for all the nobles, and caused to be brought forth all the vessels of the house of the Lord, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought away from Jerusalem, to the glory of his idols and dishonor of the true God. In the midst of all this jollity a hand appeared writing upon the wall of the room in which the king and his numerous guests sat drinking. The king, greatly terrified, sent for his Chaldean astrologers and commanded them to read the writing, and give him the interpretation of it; but they not being able to do either, Daniel was sent for, who read the writing and gave the king the interpretation of it. Whereupon Daniel was publicly proclaimed the third man in the kingdom. The same night Belshazzar was slain, Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and the empire was transferred to the Medes and Persians, as had been foretold by the prophets.

Dan. v. 31; vi. 6.—Cyrus, having given the kingdom of Babylon to Darius, the Mede, reserving some palaces in the city for himself, he returned through Media into Persia.

Daniel's greatness raising envy in some principal courtiers and officers, these contrived his ruin. But finding nothing in his management of affairs whereof to accuse him, they resolved that Daniel's piety toward God should become an offence worthy of death. They moved the king to make a decree that for thirty days no petition should be made to any god or man, but to him-

self only. Which decree Daniel broke by making supplication to his God, and was for so doing cast into a den of lions. But being found to have received no hurt, Darius commanded his conspirators to be cast into the same den, who were presently devoured; and the king published a decree that all persons throughout his dominion should reverence and fear the God of Daniel.

B. C.

535. v. 30; vii. 5; viii. 4.—The empires of Media and Persia fell to Cyrus, and he slew Belshazzar king of Babylon, so he was possessed of the whole eastern empire; from which time we reckon the seven years of his reign.

Josephus Ant. xi. 1, 1; Ezra i. 2; Isa. xlv. 28.—In his first year he issued the following edict: "Thus saith Cyrus king of Persia: The Lord God of heaven hath given me all the kingdoms of the earth, and hath charged me to build him a house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah." At which time, the seventy years of the Babylonish captivity expired. He gave leave to all the Jews dwelling in all parts of his dominions to return into their own country, and commanded them immediately to rebuild the temple. He restored also all the vessels of the house of God, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from thence; and contributed toward the building.

534. Ezra iii. 8.—In the second year after their return from Babylon, in the second month, they laid the foundation of the temple.

532. iv. 5.—The Samaritans by the means of certain courtiers about Cyrus, whom they had bribed for that purpose, disturbed the Jews in their work of the temple.

529. 6.—In the beginning of the reign of Ahasuerus, also called Cambyses, the Samaritans openly framed a direct accusation in writing against the Jews, and presented it to the king, to forbid them to proceed in the building.

519. Ezra v. 1, 2.—In the second year of Darius Hystaspes, Zerubbabel and Joshua, incited by the prophets Haggai and Zechariah, set forward the building of the temple.

515. vi.—In the sixth year of Darius Hystaspes the temple was finished and dedicated, and the passover was also celebrated.

485. Josephus Ant. xi. 5, 1.—Xerxes succeeded Darius Hystaspes on the Persian throne.

464. 6, 1; Ezra iv. 7.—Artaxerxes Longimanus, called Ahasuerus in the book of Esther, succeeded his father Xerxes in the Persian kingdom.

B. C.

462. Josephus Ant. xi. 6, 1, 2; Esther i; ii.—Ahasuerus (Artaxerxes Longimanus) put away Queen Vashti, his wife, in the third year of his reign.

458. ii. 1, 16.—In the seventh year Ahasuerus espoused Esther, the niece of Mordecai, the Jew.

Ezra vii; ix.—Ezra, the priest, a man skilled in the law of Moses, obtained a large commission from king Artaxerxes, or Ahasuerus, in the seventh year of his reign to settle the Jewish commonwealth and to reform the church at Jerusalem. At this time a great multitude of Jews returned from Babylon. Daniel's 70 weeks, or 490 years, began with this date.

x.—Ezra required those who had taken strangers to wife to send them back.

453. Esther iii. ; iv; Deut. xxv. 19.—Haman, an Agagite, a great favorite of king Ahasuerus, offended at Mordicai because he fell not down to adore him, laid a plot to destroy the Jewish nation.

Esther iv.—Haman obtained an edict from the king that all Jews, without respect to sex or age, upon the thirteenth day of the month Adar, be put to death in all the provinces of the king's dominions. But Mordecai, Esther, and all the Jews humbled themselves before the Lord by fasting and prayer.

vi.—Ahasuerus, hearing it read in the chronicles that a conspiracy had been discovered to him by Mordecai, commanded that he be publicly honored, and that by Haman himself, his deadly enemy.

vii. ; ix.—Esther, entertaining the king and Haman at a banquet, made suit for her own life, and her people's, and accused Haman. The king, understanding that Haman had provided a gallows for Mordecai, caused him to be hanged thereon. In memory of this great deliverance the two days of Purim are made festival.

444. Neh. ii.—In the twentieth year of king Artaxerxes, Nehemiah was made governor of Judea.

432. v. 14; xiii. 6.—Nehemiah having governed Judea 12 years returned to Persia, and after certain days he returned to Jerusalem.

397. xiii. ; Malachi iv. 4; Luke i. 17; Matt. xi. 14; xvii. 12.—Malachi, the last of the prophets, was contemporary with Nehemiah in the latter part of his governorship, and labored to correct those disorders which had crept in among the Jews after Jerusalem was rebuilt.

B. C.

336. Dan. vii. ; 6.—Philip II. king of Macedon having died, Alexander his son at the age of twenty, ascended the throne.

334. Josephus Ant. xi. 8, 1-3; Dan. viii. 5.—Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, passed out of Europe over the Hellespont into Asia, and began to lay waste the Persian empire.

333. The battle of Issus was fought in November in this year in which Alexander with his 35,000 trained soldiers defeated Darius with his 500,000 men.

Josephus Ant. xi. 8, 2, 4.—Manasseh, brother to Juddua the high priest, refusing to put away his strange wife, was driven from the sacrifice. Sanballat his father-in-law, governor of Samaria, revolted from Darius, obtained leave of Alexander to build a temple on Mount Gerizim, and made Manasseh high priest thereof, to which resorted all such as were entangled in unlawful marriage, with all such offenders as thought themselves not safe in Jerusalem. This was the rise of that schismatical conventicle of the Samaritans. (See John iv. 20.)

xi. 8, 5; Dan. viii. 7; xi. 13.—Alexander marched toward Jerusalem, intending to besiege it. Jaddua the high priest hearing of it, put on his priestly ornaments, and with the people all in white, went out to meet him. Alexander, seeing his habit, fell prostrate before him, saying that, whilst he was in Macedonia, a man appeared unto him in the very same habit, who invited him to come into Asia, and promised to deliver the Persian empire into his hands. After this he went to the temple and offered sacrifice according to the high priest's direction.

331. I. Maccabees i. 1.—The decisive battle of Arbela was fought in October of this year. Darius Codomanus, the Persian emperor, with his 500,000 men was defeated, and he fled for his life. Alexander the Great who crossed the Hellsepoint about three and one-half years before, with 30,000 men on foot, and 5,000 mounted on horses, had conquered the most powerful empire which the world had then known.

330. Dan. viii. 7; xi. 3.—Darius was captured and slain and Alexander became the universal monarch of the Eastern world.

323. Josephus Ant. xii. 1, 1.—Alexander died at Babylon, at the age of 32 years, and was laid in a gold coffin, and buried at Alexandria, Egypt. He had reigned 12 years and 8 months, 7 years and 8 months after the decisive battle with Darius.

On the death of Alexander the Great, the army elected as king of Macedon, Arrhidaeus, under the name of Philip III. He was

son of Philip II. and Philinna, one of his many wives. He was a youth of weak understanding, and was unfit for the duties of government.

Polysperchon, regent of Macedon, and Olympias, mother of Alexander the Great, opposed the claim of Philip III. to the throne, in support of the young Alexander Aegus, a posthumous son of Alexander and Roxana. They were all finally put to death; so that in fifteen years after the death of Alexander not one of his family or posterity remained alive.

xii. 1.—After the death of Alexander the Great, his generals divided his army and his dominion among themselves as governors. They disregarded the claim of the weak Arrhidaeus also of the young Alexander Aegus, assuming the right of independent government.

1. Cassander, son of Antipater, received the governorship of Macedon and Greece. When young he had been ill used by Alexander for which he entertained mortal hatred to that monarch's family. On the death of his father, B. C. 319, he expected to succeed to the regency; but Polysperchon received this honor, who sustained Aegus, son of Alexander, as having the right to the throne. Cassander contested the sovereignty, and succeeded. In B. C. 307 he had the peaceable possession of Macedon.

2. Eumenes, private secretary to Philip of Macedon, and also to his son, Alexander the Great, under whom he was a commander of the cavalry in the division of the countries, received the governorship of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, with the sea coast of Pontus as far as Trapezus; but as they were not yet subdued, Perdiccas, a general of Alexander, having received the signet-ring at the death-bed of the great conqueror, claimed the protection of the empire; charged Leonnatus and Antigonus to put Eumenes in possession. This order was disregarded, but Perdiccas assisted him in getting possession of Cappadocia.

3. Lysimachus received the governorship of Thrace and other countries on the coast of the Euxine.

4. Dan. xi. 5.—Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, or the Preserver, the son of Logus, secured the governorship of Egypt, to which he added Cyprus, Phœnicia, and Caria. This was the kingdom of the south.

5. Seleucus I., surnamed Nicator, son of Antiochus, a distinguished officer in the service of Philip, king of Macedon, received the governorship of Syria, Babylon, Media, and the neighboring countries, even to the Ganges.

6. Antigonus, son of Philip of Elymiotis, possessed the governorship of Phrygia Major, Lycia and Pamphylia. He was ambitious to acquire all the territory left by Alexander. He took Babylon, which the conference of the generals had promised to Seleucus I., and held it eleven years.

B. C.

320. Josephus xii. 1, 1.—Ptolemy, surnamed Soter, made himself master of Jerusalem by a stratagem. He entered the city on a Sabbath day under pretence of offering sacrifices. He sent several colonies of Jews into Egypt and put great confidence in them.

312. Seleucus I. contested and won the possession of Babylon from Antigonus. This is the date of the beginning of the Seleucidæ dynasty of kings, to whom fell that portion of Alexander's immense and ill-compacted monarchy, which included Syria, a large portion of Asia Minor and the whole of the eastern province.

301. 15.—Antigonus, still ambitious to acquire territory, continued his exploits until Cassander, Lysimachus, Ptolemy I. and Seleucus I. formed an alliance which ended this year in the battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, in which Antigonus was slain, and his dominions were divided among the allies, the larger share being given to Seleucus I., whose kingdom was the stronger one in the north.

Dan. viii. 8.—The four principal divisions of the domains of Alexander the Great were as follows :

1. Greece, which was made a Roman province B. C. 147.

9.—The Roman power is represented by the little horn in its beginning, "which waxed exceeding great."

2. The Syrian empire, under the Seleucidæ. This began with Seleucus I., B. C. 312, and ended B. C. 65, at which date Antiochus XIII., king of Syria, was deposed by Pompey, and Syria was brought under the control of the Roman empire.

3. Asia Minor, or Cappadocia, which was brought under the Roman power B. C. 47, by defeating Pharnaces.

4. Egypt, under the reign of the Ptolemys. There were thirteen kings in succession who bore this name. Ptolemy XII. and Ptolemy XIII. were brothers who reigned in succession, and were also the successive husbands of Cleopatra, their sister, who reigned conjointly with them consecutively. Cleopatra caused the last Ptolemy to be put to death, after which she married Antony, with whom she reigned fourteen years. This

ended that dynasty in Egypt, which began with Ptolemy Soter B. C. 323, and ended with the reign of Cleopatra, B. C. 30, at which date it was reduced to a province of the Roman empire.

B. C.

285. Josephus Ant. xii. 2, 1.—Ptolemy Philadelphus, son of Ptolemy Soter, being a great favorer of learning, built a most magnificent library at Alexandria. Demetrius Phalerius, to whom he had committed the care of procuring all sorts of books, and out of all countries, persuaded him to employ seventy-two Jews in translating the Holy Scriptures out of the original Hebrew into the Greek tongue, which was done in the seventh year of his reign. This copy of the sacred Scriptures is called the Septuagint, and is the oldest version of the Bible extant.

177. II. Mac. iii.—One Simon, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, governor of the temple, falling out with Onias, the high priest, went to Apollonius, the governor of Celosyria, and informed him that there was a vast treasure in the temple. Apollonius acquainted Seleucus, king of Syria, who sent his treasurer Heliodorus to Jerusalem to bring this money away. Heliodorus entering the temple, was by angels struck down and carried from thence half dead; but he was soon after restored to his health. Returning to Seleucus who sent him, he magnified the holiness of the temple, and the power of God dwelling in it.

176. I. Mac. i. 10.—Antiochus Epiphanes succeeded Seleucus in the kingdom of Syria, and reigned eleven years and some months.

175. II. Mac. iv. 7.—Jason, by corrupting King Antiochus, obtained the office of high priest.

172. 3-24.—Menelaus, brother to Simon the traitor, being employed by Jason to carry the money to the king, promised 300 talents of silver above what Jason had sent, and received the priesthood to himself.

170. 27.—Menelaus, not paying the money he had promised the king at his admission, was summoned to appear before Antiochus. He substituted Lysimachus, his brother, in his place.

I. Mac. 21, 22; II. Mac. v.; Josephus Ant. xii. 5, 4.—Antiochus took Jerusalem and sacked it, pillaged the temple, destroyed 40,000 of the inhabitants, and sold as many more. He endeavored also to abolish the worship of God, and forced many Jews to forsake their religion. The Samaritans then disowned their relation to the Jews, to whom in prosperity they pretended alliance, and consecrated the temple on Mount Gerizim to Jupiter.

B. C.

167. Josephus Ant. xii. 5, 4.—King Antiochus, by a public edict, commanded all nations that were subject unto him to observe the same way of worship, and laying aside their peculiar customs, to profess the same religion with the Grecians, the punishment of death being threatened unto such as should be disobedient; and he appointed overseers over every people and nation, who should compel them thereunto. Of the Jews many chose rather to undergo the most cruel torments than to offer sacrifice unto idols. All which martyrdoms, with those glorious sufferings of the seven Maccabean brethren, are recorded in the two books of Maccabees.

I. Mac. ii.; II. Mac. vi.; Josephus Ant. xii. 6, 2; Wars i. 2, 3.—Mattathias, a priest with his five sons, slew those that were sent by King Antiochus to compel them to offer abominable sacrifices, and afterward went themselves to the desert. They were followed by many others, of whom a great number were stifled in their caves, because they would not defend themselves on the Sabbath day. Mattathias abolished that superstition, and exhorted his sons to assert their privileges, and deliver their country from bondage. From Mattathias descended the Maccabean race who ruled in Jerusalem many years.

166. Josephus Ant. xii. 6, 4; I. Mac. iii.; II. Mac. viii.—Mattathias died, and Judas Maccabeus his son took upon him the management of affairs. He delivered his country, and purged it from the abominations which had been committed in it.

Josephus Ant. xii. 7, 1.—Apollonius, governor of Samaria, having raised an army among the Gentiles and Samaritans, fell upon the Jews; but was discomfited and slain by Judas Maccabeus.

I. Mac. iii. 13.—Seron also, governor of the lower Syria, mustered up all the forces under his command, and invaded Judea; Judas Maccabeus encountered him, slew 800 of his men, and put the rest to flight.

165. 27; Josephus Ant. xii. 7, 2.—Judas Maccabeus defeated a great army, which Antiochus sent against the Jews. Lysias returned with a greater power; Judas killed 5,000 of his men, and caused him to retreat. He purified the temple, and set it in order, after it had lain desolate three years; and built a wall about Zion.

164. I. Mac. vi.; II. Mac. ix. 9; Josephus Ant. xii. 9, 1.—Antiochus was taken with a violent pain in his bowels, and

such a rottenness seized his flesh that worms bred in it; he confessed that he was plagued for the wrong done to Jerusalem, and died 159 years after the death of Alexander the Great.

II. Mac. xiii.—His son Antiochus Eupator, a child about nine years old, succeeded him. He made peace with the Jews, but quickly broke it; he put to death Menelaus the high priest, and conferred that honor upon Alcimus, or Jacimus.

xiii. 3, 1.—Onias IV., retired into Egypt, where Ptolemy Philometor, and Cleopatra his wife, permitted him to build a temple at Heliopolis in the imitation of that at Jerusalem, and they constituted him high priest.

I. Mac. vii.—Demetrius Soter, the son of Seleucus, escaped from Rome, and came into Syria, where he caused himself to be crowned king, and put to death Antiochus and Lysias.

B. C.

161. II. Mac. xiv.; Josephus Ant. xii. 10, 5.—Demetrius, at the instance of Alcimus, sent Nicanor with a great army against Judas Maccabeus, whom he endeavored to surprise. They joined battle, and Nicanor was slain.

I. Mac. ix; Josephus Ant. xii. 11, 1-2.—King Demetrius sent Bacchides with a new army, consisting of 20,000 men, against Judas Maccabeus; Judas, having with him but 800 men, ventured to engage him, and was slain. His brother Jonathan was chosen general in his stead.

160. I. Mac. viii. 19; Josephus Ant. xii. 10, 6.—Jonathan entered into an alliance with the Romans. Josephus observed that this was the first league that was ever known to be between the Jews and the Romans.

I. Mac. ix. 55, 56.—Whilst Alcimus commanded the wall of the inner court of the temple to be pulled down, God struck him suddenly with the palsy, so that without speaking a word he died in great torment.

158. Josephus Ant. xiii. 1, 1-6.—Jonathan, having wearied Bacchides by war, compelled him to make a league and draw off his army.

153. I. Mac. x. 1; Josephus Ant. xiii. 2, 1.—Alexander Balas, the son of king Antiochus Epiphanes, entered with an army into Syria; the garrison of Ptolemy set open their gates to him by reason of their hatred to King Demetrius, who prepared himself for war.

I. Mac. x. 3, 10.—Demetrius desired an alliance with Jonathan, who made use of this occasion to repair the fortifications of Jerusalem.

15-20; Josephus Ant. xiii. 2, 2.—Alexander Balas was no less careful to obtain the friendship of Jonathan, and, to oblige him, conferred on him the high priesthood.

I. Mac. x. 21.—Jonathan put on the holy vestment on the seventh month at the feast of tabernacles. He was the first high priest of the Asmonean, or Maccabean family.

B. C.

150. Josephus Ant. xiii. 2, 4.—Demetrius and Alexander came to a battle, and Demetrius was slain.

4, 1-2; I. Mac. x. 51-60.—Alexander Balas, finding himself in the peaceable possession of the kingdom of Syria, espoused Cleopatra, the daughter of Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt. Alexander highly honored Jonathan, the high priest, at his nuptials.

148. 67-85.—Demetrius Nicanor, eldest son of Demetrius Soter, entered into Cilicia with an army. King Alexander Balas gave the command of Syria to Apollonius, who set upon Jonathan, the high priest; Jonathan defeated him and took Joppa and Azotus, and burned the temple of Dagon.

146. Josephus Ant. xiii. 4, 6-7; I. Mac. xi.—Ptolemy Philometer, king of Egypt, came to the relief of King Alexander, his son-in-law. Alexander ungratefully set Ammonius to lie in ambush to kill him. The treachery being discovered, Ptolemy took away his daughter from Alexander and married her to Demetrius. Alexander having been driven from Antioch, the inhabitants of that place made offer of the kingdom to Ptolemy; but he refused it, and persuaded them to accept of Demetrius for their king.

145. Josephus Ant. xiii. 48-9; I. Mac. xi.—Alexander returned with a great army. Ptolemy and Demetrius united their forces, and overcame him in a pitched battle; but Ptolemy died of the wounds which he received, after he had seen the head of Alexander, sent to him by an Arabian prince.

Jonathan besieged the citadel at Jerusalem, held by a garrison of Macedonians. Complaint being made to Demetrius, Jonathan appeased him by presents, and obtained new favors for the Jews. Demetrius incurred the hatred of his soldiers by abridging their pay in time of peace.

Josephus Ant. xiii. 5, 1.—Tryphon, with some soldiers that revolted from Demetrius, undertook to establish Antiochus, the son of Alexander Balas, in the kingdom of Syria.

144. 3-4; I. Mac. xi. 55.—Demetrius was vanquished by

young Antiochus, and made to fly into Seleucia. Great honors were by Antiochus conferred on Jonathan, who assisted him against Demetrius.

xii.—Jonathan renewed his alliance with the Romans and Lacedaemonians, and fortified Jerusalem.

B. C.

143. Josephus Ant. xiii. 6, 1-5.—Tryphon relieved himself of Antiochus, and reigned in his stead; but fearing Jonathan's opposition, he invited him to come to Ptolemais, and bring with him some few of his soldiers, promising to deliver that city into his hands. Jonathan, suspecting no treachery, went only with 1,000 men to Tryphon at Ptolemais; but as soon as he entered the city, Tryphon commanded the gates to be shut. Jonathan was taken prisoner, and all his men put to the sword.

I. Mac. xiii.; Josephus Ant. xiii. 6, 4-6.—The Jews made choice of Simon Maccabeus for their general, in the place of his brother Jonathan. Tryphon led an army against Simon. He promised for 100 talents of silver to release Jonathan. The money being paid him, he broke his promise and put Jonathan to death. Simon erected a stately monument for his father and his brethren.

I. Mac. xiii. 31, 32.—Tryphon murdered the young king Antiochus, and placed the crown on his own head.

xiv. 18.—The Romans and Lacedaemonians renewed their leagues with Simon, and wrote them on tables of brass.

141. Josephus Ant. xiii. 6, 4-7.—Simon had the government and high priesthood settled on him and his heirs. The Jews were by this means discharged from all manner of tribute to any foreign prince. He took Zion, the fortress of Jerusalem, drove out of the city all idolaters, cleared the houses of their idols, and placed in the city such as were true worshippers of God.

138. 1-2.—Tryphon's vices rendered him so odious to his soldiers that they submitted themselves to Cleopatra, Demetrius' relict. She married Antiochus Soter, Demetrius' brother, and caused him to be crowned king. Antiochus drove Tryphon out of Syria, besieged him in Dora, whence he fled to Apamea, where he was taken and slain.

135. I. Mac. xvi.; Josephus Ant. xiii. 7, 4.—Simon, the high priest, traversing the cities of Judea, and taking care for their orderly government, came down with his two sons, Mattathias and Judas, to Jericho. Ptolemy, the son of Abubus, Simon's son-in-law, invited them to a castle which he had fortified,

called Doehus, and there, whilst he entertained them at a banquet, barbarously murdered them. John Hircanus succeeded his father in the high priesthood.

B. C.

130. Josephus Ant. xiii. 9, 1.—John Hircanus took Shechem, and demolished the temple on Mount Gerizim 202 years after it had been built by Sanballat.

107. Josephus Ant. xiii. 11, 1.—Judas, eldest son of Hircanus, otherwise called Aristobulus, succeeded his father in the government and the high priesthood; he was the first who placed after the return from the captivity of Babylon a crown upon his head, and changed the state into a monarchy.

89. Luke ii. 37.—Anna, the prophetess, daughter of Phanuel, of the tribe of Asher, this year became a widow, departed not from the temple, but served God with fasting and prayer night and day for eighty-four years, until she saw Christ in the temple.

63. Josephus Ant. xiv. 4, 1-4.—Jerusalem was this year taken by Pompey, who meddled not with any of the treasure which was in the temple, but made the Jews tributary to the Romans.

48. *Here begins the empire of the Roman Cæsars, when Julius Cæsar, having overthrown Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, Sept. 1st, was made perpetual dictator.*

41. 14, 5.—Herod, the son of Antipas, or Antipater, an Idumean, was this year by the Romans declared king of Judea.

38. 16, 1-2.—Herod, assisted by Sosius, the Roman general, laid siege to Jerusalem and took it; the soldiers filled all parts of the city with blood, rapine and cruelty. Antigonus, the last prince of the Asmonean race, and high priest, was carried prisoner to Rome and beheaded, and Herod put in full possession of the kingdom.

28.—Cæsar Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæsar, with the assent of the senate and people of Rome, assumed the title of emperor, at which time the government among the Romans was legally changed from a republic into a monarchy. The year following he was by the senate surnamed Augustus. This is the beginning of imperial Rome.

20. John ii. 20.—Herod this year began to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, forty-six years before the first passover of the ministry of Christ, and in nine years and a half finished that magnificent structure.

7. Luke i. 11.—The angel Gabriel appeared to Zachariah, the

priest, as he was offering incense in the temple, telling him that a son should be born unto him, whom he should call John, who also should be a Nazarite, and the forerunner of the Lord in the spirit and power of Elias.

I. Chron. xxiv. 10, 19; II. Chron. viii. 14; xxiii. 8; Luke i. 5. —There were twenty-four courses of priests. Each one officiated but one week at a time. The first served the first week after the Feast of Tabernacles, and again the first week after the feast of unleavened bread. Zachariah, the father of John the Baptist, was of the course of Abia, or Abijah, which was the eighth course.

When the first priest served in the first week after the feast of unleavened bread, Zachariah would officiate, Julian time, May 30 to June 6. According to the usual course of nature, John the Baptist would be born about the first of March.

B. C.

6. Luke i. 26; ii. 8. Christ was born about six months after John the Baptist, which would be about the first of September. This is probably the date of the birth of Jesus as near as we can arrive at it.

When the first priest officiated in the first week after the Feast of Tabernacles, then with the same reckoning Jesus would be born in February. This being in the winter and rainy season, the shepherds would not abide in the field with their flocks in the night; therefore this was not the time of the birth of the Christ.

21; Matt. ii. 1.—On the eighth day after his birth he was circumcised and named JESUS. The wise men of the East brought presents to the new-born King of the Jews.

14.—Joseph fled into Egypt with the child Jesus and Mary his mother.

5. 16.—Herod commanded the infants in and about Bethlehem to be slain.

4. Josephus Ant. xvii. 8, 2.—Herod died about the last of March, and his son Archelaus was by Cæsar made tetrarch of Judea. Other dominions which belonged to Herod were divided among his other sons.

3. Matt. ii. 1, 21, 23.—Christ, by God's appointment, was brought back out of Egypt into Nazareth.

The first year of the vulgar Christian Era began here.

A. D.

7. Luke ii. 46.—By occasion of the passover our Lord went up to Jerusalem with his parents, and there disputed with the doctors in the temple, at the age of twelve years.

A. D.

14. Augustus died, and Tiberius succeeded him.

24. Matt. iii. 1; Mark i. 2; Luke iii. 3; John i. 7.—John the Baptist began to preach and to baptize in the desert of Judea, thereby preparing the way of the Lord, that Christ, coming after him, might be made known unto Israel. Unto John God gave a sign whereby he might know the Lord's Christ, that upon whom he should see the Spirit descending and remaining on him, the same was he who should baptize with the Holy Ghost.

25. Josephus Ant. xviii. 2, 2.—Josephus, called Caiaphas, was made a high priest of the Jews, by the favor of the Roman governor.

Toward the end of this year Pontius Pilate was sent to be procurator of Judea.

Mat. iii. 13; Mark i. 9; Luke iii. 22.—Jesus entering upon the thirtieth year of his age, came from Galilee to Jordan, and was baptized of John; at which time a most illustrious manifestation was made of the blessed Trinity; for the Son of God ascending out of the water, the Spirit of God in the shape of a dove descended upon him, and the voice of the Father was heard from heaven, saying, this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.

John i. 34.—John saw it, and bore record that this was the Son of God.

Matt. iv. 1; Mark i. 12; Luke iv. 1.—Jesus, full of the Holy Ghost, returned from Jordan, and was led by the Spirit into the wilderness, where he fasted forty days and forty nights, and was tempted by the devil.

14.—After this our Lord returned into Galilee.

John i. 35–47.—John gave testimony to our Savior passing by him. Andrew, Peter, Philip and Nathanael acknowledged him to be the Messiah, and became his disciples.

ii. 1.—Christ, at a marriage in Cana of Galilee, turned water into wine. This was his first miracle.

26. Dan. ix. 27.—*The first passover of Christ's public ministry, from which the first year of the seventieth and last of Daniel's weeks began*; in which the covenant was confirmed with many.

John ii. 13; Matt. xiv. 3; Mark vi. 17; Luke iii. 19; John iv. 7.—Jesus came to Jerusalem at the time of the passover, and scourged those that bought and sold in the temple. They required a sign of his authority; Christ bade them destroy that temple (meaning the temple of the body,) and in three days he would raise it up. Herod the tetrarch cast John the Baptist in-

to prison for reproving him of incest with his brother Philip's wife, and other evils done by him. Christ discovered himself to the woman of Samaria. He went through all Galilee teaching in the synagogues and working miracles.

A. D.

27. v. 1.—*The second passover of Christ's ministry.*

2-13.—Jesus went to the feast at Jerusalem, and healed on the Sabbath a man that had an infirmity thirty-eight years, lying at the pool of Bethesda.

Matt. v., vi., vii. ; Luke vi. 13 ; Mark vi. 7.—Christ from his disciples chose twelve, whom he called apostles, namely : Peter, Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Simon called Zelotes, Judas the brother of James, and Judas Iscariot. To these our Savior chiefly directed his discourse in that glorious, full and admirable Sermon on the Mount.

Matt. x. 1, 7, 8.—Jesus sent his twelve apostles by two and two to preach and to heal the sick.

28. Mark vi. 35-44 ; Luke ix. 12-17 ; John vi. 1-13.—John the Baptist was beheaded in prison by Herod's command. Jesus fed 5,000 men, besides women and children, with five barley loaves and two little fishes. He refused to be made king.

4.—*The third passover of Christ's ministry and the middle of the third year of the seventieth week of Daniel.*

Matt. xvii. 1-5 ; Mark ix. 1-7 ; Luke ix. 28-35.—Jesus was transfigured on the Mount ; Moses and Elias were seen to talk with him ; and a voice from heaven was heard saying, This is my beloved Son ; hear ye him.

51-56 ; Matt. xvii. 24-27.—Christ paid tribute to Cæsar. A certain village of the Samaritans refused our Savior entertainment on his way to Jerusalem ; the disciples, desiring to call fire from heaven to consume them, were severely reprehended.

Luke x. 1.—The seventy disciples were sent out by two and two to work miracles and to preach.

xi. 1.—Christ taught his disciples to pray.

John xi. 1.—Christ raised Lazarus, who had been dead four days.

50.—Caiaphas, high priest of the Jews, prophesied concerning the death of Christ.

Luke xix. 1-6.—Zacchæus, a publican, converted.

Mark x. 46.—Christ restored to blind Bartimæus his sight.

John xii. 3.—Mary the sister of Lazarus anointed our Savior's

feet with costly spikenard, and wiped them with the hair of her head.

Matt. xxi. ; Mark xi. ; Luke xix. ; John xii. ; Isa. lii. ; Zech. ix. 9.—Christ rode in triumph into Jerusalem. The multitude spread their garments in the way, and cried, Hosanna to the Son of David. Coming near the city, he wept over it, and foretold its destruction. He entered the temple and cast out those that bought and sold there, and healed the blind and lame.

Matt. xxi. 19.—Christ cursed the fruitless fig tree, and the next morning it was found dried up and withered. Thence he took occasion to show the power of faith.

A. D.

29. xxvi. 2 ; Mark xiv. 1 ; Luke xxii. 1 ; John xiii. 1 ; I. Cor. v. 7 ; Dan. ix. 27.—*The fourth passover, in which Christ our passover was sacrificed, and so an end was put to all legal sacrifices prefiguring this great expiation. This was the fourth or middle of the middle year of Daniel's last week. "In the midst [or middle] of the week [seven years] he [Christ] shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease."*

On the first day of unleavened bread, which began at sunset, Jesus ate with his disciples and instituted the sacrament of his body and blood in bread and wine.

John xiii.—Christ washed his disciples' feet, and exhorted them to humility and charity.

Matt. xxvii.—In the same night Christ was betrayed by Judas, mocked, buffeted, and spit upon by the soldiers.

Ps. xxii. ; Mark xv. ; Luke xxiii. ; John xix.—In the day (Abib the 14th, which was April 1st, Julian time) he was condemned by the Jewish council, and crucified by Pilate. The sun during the crucifixion was darkened, and the vail of the temple rent in the midst. Christ, praying for his enemies, gave up the ghost. Joseph of Arimathæa begged the body and laid it in a new sepulchre.

Matt. xxviii. ; Mark xvi. ; Luke xxiv. ; John xx.—On the third day, the next after the Jewish Sabbath, which was the Christian Sabbath and the day of offering the first fruits (April 3), Christ arose from the dead and became the first fruits of them that slept ; his resurrection was declared by angels to the women that came to the sepulchre. Christ first appeared to Mary Magdalene, and afterward to his disciples, and dined with them.

Acts i. ; Matt. xxviii.—Christ, 40 days after his resurrection, brought his apostles to Mount Olivet ; commanded them to ex-

pect in Jerusalem the sending down of the Holy Ghost; sent them to teach and baptize all nations, and blessed them; and while they beheld, he was taken up and a cloud received him out of their sight. After his ascension the disciples were informed by two angels that he would come again. They accordingly returned, and giving themselves to prayer, chose Matthias to be an apostle in the place of Judas.

Acts ii.—On the Christian Sabbath, May 22nd, which was the anniversary of the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, called the Feast of Weeks, or Pentecost, the Holy Ghost descended on the disciples in the form of cloven tongues like as of fire, and enabled them to speak different languages. That day about 3,000 believers were added to the church.

iii.—Peter, by faith in Christ's name, healed a lame man.

iv.—The rulers of the Jews, offended at Peter's sermon and his miraculous cure of the lame man, cast both him and John into prison. On their examination they boldly avouched the lame man to have been healed by the name of Jesus, and that by the same Jesus we must be eternally saved. After this the Jews forbade them to speak any more in that name; but the apostles answered that they should obey God rather than man. They were threatened and let go.

v. 1, 10.—Ananias and his wife Sapphira, for their hypocrisy, were suddenly struck dead.

The apostles were again cast into prison by the high priest; but an angel set them at liberty, and bade them preach the gospel to the people without fear. Being taken again teaching in the temple, they were brought before the council, where, by the advice of Gamaliel, a Pharisee and doctor of the law, they were delivered.

A. D.

31. vi.; vii.—The number of believers increasing at Jerusalem, the apostles ordained seven deacons, who should distribute the alms of the church to the widows and poorer class of believers. Stephen, one of these deacons, having confounded some that disputed with him, was by them falsely accused of blasphemy and brought before the council, where he reprehended their rebellion and murdering of Christ. Whereupon they cast him out of the city, and stoned him; in the meantime he was praying for them.

viii.—A great persecution of the church at Jerusalem arose after the death of the first martyr, Stephen.

A. D.

32. 5.—Philip, one of the seven deacons, preached at Samaria, and many were converted, miracles were wrought and the sick healed. Simon the sorcerer, seeing the wonders that were done, believed and was baptized.

15.—The apostles at Jerusalem, hearing that many in Samaria had been converted, sent thither Peter and John to confirm them. The apostles laid their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost. Simon Magus offered them money, that he might receive the power of conferring the same, whose impiety was sharply reprov'd by Peter.

viii. 26.—God by an angel sent Philip to teach and baptize the Ethiopian eunuch.

33. ix. 1-21.—Saul, a violent persecutor of all that called on the name of Jesus, and one who consented to the death of Stephen, went towards Damascus with commission from the high priest and the council to apprehend all Christians and to bring them bound to Jerusalem; on the way he was miraculously converted; and three days after baptized by Ananias at Damascus, where he preached the gospel of Christ with great boldness, to the astonishment of those that knew upon what design he was sent thither.

36. 23; II. Cor. xi. 32; Gal. i. 17, 18.—Saul having preached the gospel at Damascus the Jews lay wait to kill him, but he escaped from thence and went into Arabia and came to Jerusalem; there he saw Peter, and James the brother of our Lord, and abode with them fifteen days.

Acts xxii. 17.—While Saul prayed in the temple, he was in a trance, and the Lord appeared unto him, and bade him to depart from Jerusalem, because they would not receive his testimony; adding, that he would send him to the Gentiles.

ix. 30; Gal. i. 21.—Saul leaving Jerusalem went to his own country, Tarsus, and from thence traveled into Syria and Cilicia.

Acts ix. 32-41.—Peter visited the churches of Judea, Galilee and Samaria. At Lydda Æneas was cured of the palsy; and at Joppa Tabitha or Dorcas was restored to life.

41. x.—At Cæsarea, Cornelius, a centurion, by prayers and alms found favor in the sight of God, and was commanded by an angel to send for Peter, then at Joppa. God by a vision taught Peter not to despise the Gentiles. Peter being sent for by Cornelius, went and preached Christ to him and a great company that were met at his house; while Peter was preaching the Holy Ghost fell upon them all; and immediately the apostle baptized them.

xi.—Peter, on his return to Jerusalem, was accused by those of the circumcision of associating with the Gentiles; but he declared to them his vision, and the whole matter concerning Cornelius; and they glorified God for granting to the Gentiles repentance unto life.

The believers, who ever since the martyrdom of Stephen had been dispersed throughout all Phenice and Cyprus, came then to Antioch, and preached the gospel to the Greeks there, having before preached to none but the Jews. The church at Jerusalem, understanding this, and that the number of believers increased exceedingly, sent Barnabas thither to confirm them; he went to Tarsus, and took Saul with him to Antioch, where they continued a whole year; multitudes were converted. Here the disciples were first called Christians.

A. D.

44. xii.—About that time James the brother of John was beheaded by the command of Herod Agrippa. He also imprisoned Peter, whom an angel delivered. This same Herod not long after this delivered an oration at Cæsarea and some of them cried out, It is the voice of God, and not of man: and immediately an angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not the glory to God; and he was eaten of worms and died.

45. xiii.—Barnabas and Saul set forward in their preaching of the gospel. They planted the Christian faith in Seleucia, Cyprus and other places. At Paphos they preached the gospel to Sergius Paulus, governor of that country: Elymas, a sorcerer, withstanding them, and endeavoring to turn away Sergius from the faith, was at Saul's rebuke struck blind. From that time Saul was always called by his new name, Paul; he preached at Antioch; the Gentiles believed, but the Jews gainsayed and blasphemed. From thence he and his assistants turned to the Gentiles, and went to Iconium.

46. xiv.; II. Cor. xi. 25.—At Iconium they were persecuted and barely escaped being stoned. From thence they fled to Lystra and Derbe, cities of Lycaonia. At Lystra a cripple being healed the multitude cried out, that the gods were come down to them, and called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius; and would have sacrificed to them had not the apostles assured them that they were men like themselves. Soon after there came Jews from Antioch and Iconium, who excited the people against them. Paul was by the furious multitude stoned and drawn out of the city as dead; but while the disciples stood

about him, he rose up and the next day departed with Barnabas to Derbe.

xii. 2.—In that year, perhaps at that very time, Paul was caught up into the third heaven, and heard unspeakable words. This was fourteen years before he wrote his second epistle to the Corinthians.

II. Tim. i. 2, 5.—About that time Timothy, though a child with his mother Eunice, and his grandmother Lois, embraced the Christian faith preached by Paul.

A. D.

52. Acts xv.—Certain Judaizing Christians came from Judea to Antioch, and taught that the Gentiles ought to be circumcised, and observe the law of Moses; these Paul and Barnabas opposed, and a council was held by the apostles and others at Jerusalem to determine this controversy. The decrees of the synod were sent to the churches.

xvi.—Paul went to Derbe and found there Timothy, whom he took with him. He was by a vision admonished to go into Macedonia; he went to Philippi, the chief city of that part of Macedonia, where Lydia was converted. A spirit of divination was cast out of a maid, whose masters, losing their gain, brought Paul and Silas before the magistrates; these caused them to be whipped and imprisoned; but at midnight, Paul and Silas prayed and sung psalms, the doors of the prison flew open and their bonds were loosed; the jailer was converted and baptized the same night, with his whole family.

xvii.—From Philippi Paul went to Thessalonica, where he found a synagogue of the Jews; there he preached three Sabbath days; some believed, others persecuted him. Leaving Thessalonica he came to Berea; and soon after arrived at Athens, disputed with the philosophers, and declared unto them that UNKNOWN GOD whom they had ignorantly worshiped. Dr onysius the Areopagite was converted.

54. xviii.—Paul at Corinth met with Aquila and Priscilla, not long before banished from Rome by the decree of Claudius. Here he continued a year and six months, and from thence wrote to the Thessalonians.

12.—Paul was accused by the Jews, and brought before Gallio, procounsul of Achaia, who refused to be judge in a controversy about religion.

56. 19.—Paul departed from Corinth and passed to Ephesus, thence he set out toward Jerusalem, that he might be at the

feast ; he landed at Cæsarea, went down to Antioch, and came into the regions of Galatia and Phrygia, and confirmed the disciples in all those places.

A. D.

57. xix. 1-9.—Paul returned to Ephesus, disputed daily in the school of Tyrannus, and continued preaching there and in the vicinity.

58. He wrote his epistle to the Galatians.

24.—At Ephesus, Demetrius, a silversmith, jealous of his gain, raised a tumult against Paul, which was appeased by the town-clerk.

I. Cor. i. 11 ; xvi. 8.—About this time a schism arose in the church at Corinth, which caused Paul (now in or about Ephesus) to write his first epistle to the Corinthians.

Acts xx.—Paul departed from Ephesus and came into Macedonia and other places and gathered a contribution for the relief of the saints at Jerusalem.

60. II. Cor. viii. 1-19 ; I. Cor. xvi. 5.—The apostle, having learned from Titus the success of his first epistle, wrote now his second epistle to the Corinthians. He went to Corinth, where he wrote his epistle to the Romans.

Acts xx. 3.—Paul proposed to carry the collections to Jerusalem. But the Jews laid wait for him ; he understanding this, returned into Macedonia and thence into Asia.

6-9.—After the days of unleavened bread Paul sailed from Philippi, and came to Troas ; there Eutychus who fell from the third loft was restored to life.

Acts xxi.—Paul came to Jerusalem, was apprehended in the temple, and secured in the castle ; he claimed the privilege of a Roman, and escaped scourging.

xxii. ; xxiii.—Paul pleaded his case before Ananias the high priest. The chief captain, understanding that above forty Jews had bound themselves under a curse neither to eat nor drink till they had killed him, sent him to Felix, the governor of the province, by whom he was imprisoned at Cæsarea.

xxiv.—Paul was accused before Felix by Tertullus the orator : Felix went out of his office, and to gratify the Jews, left Paul in prison. Porcius Festus succeeded him in the government.

Acts xxv.—The Jews came to Cæsarea and accused Paul before Festus. He answered for himself, and appealed unto Cæsar. King Agrippa came to Cæsarea, and Festus opened the whole matter to him.

xxvi.—Paul made his defense in the presence of Agrippa, who thereby was almost persuaded to be a Christian, and the whole company pronounced him innocent.

62. xxviii.—Paul was conducted to Rome; he was a prisoner at large, and preached there two years.

Here ends the history of the Acts of the Apostles, written by St. Luke, St. Paul's beloved companion in his travels.

St. Paul from Rome wrote his epistles:—To the Philippians; To Philemon; To the Colossians; To the Ephesians.

Heb. xiii. 24.—About the latter end of this year St. Paul was set at liberty; and a little before his departure out of Italy into Asia he wrote his epistle to the Hebrews.

Titus i. 5.—He preached the gospel in the Isle of Crete, and left Titus there to set things in order and ordain elders in every city.

65. St. Paul wrote his epistles—To Timothy I.; To Titus; To Timothy II.

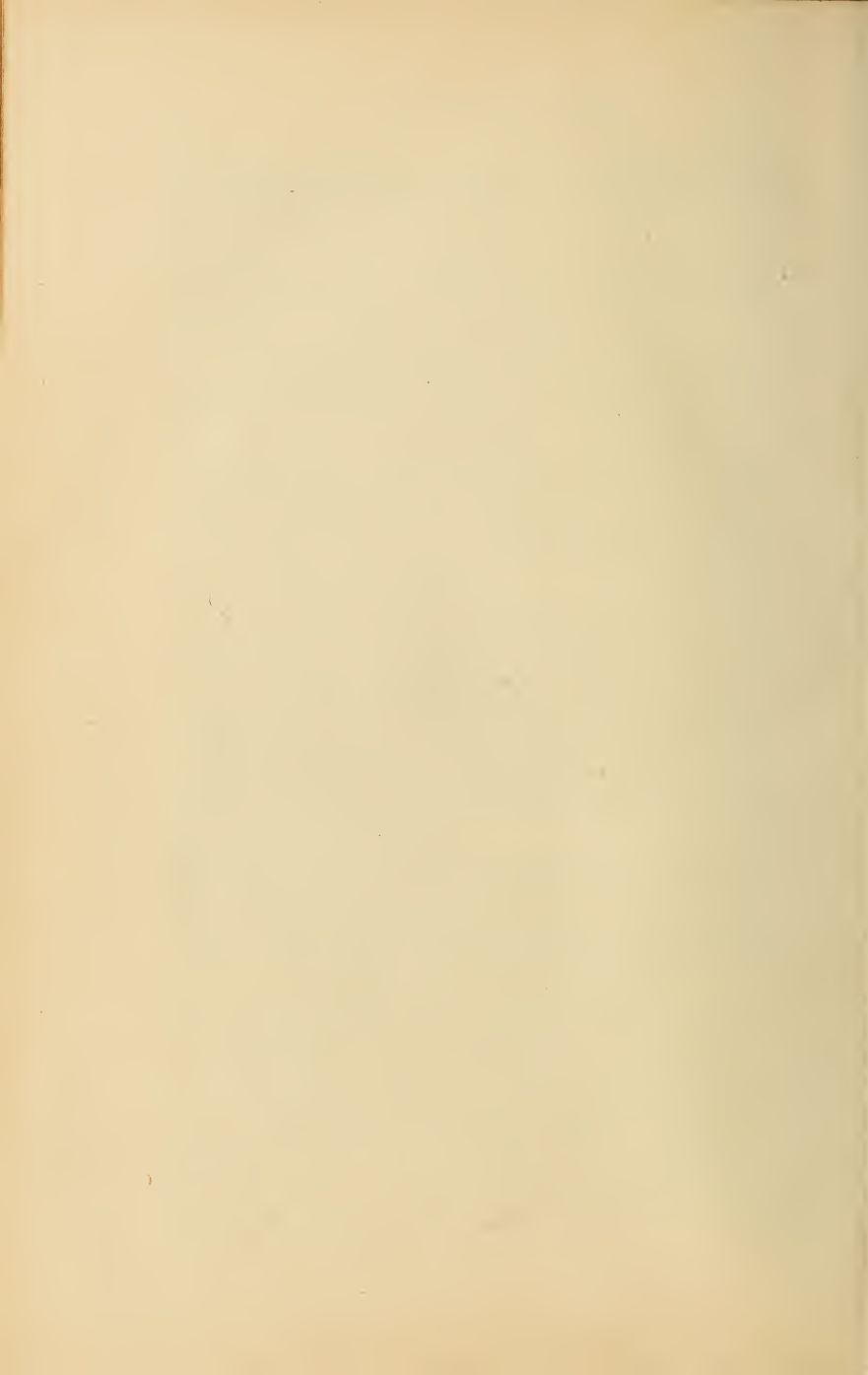
About this time the epistles of St. Peter, St. John and St. Jude seem to have been written.

66. St. Peter and St. Paul are said to have suffered martyrdom at Rome towards the latter end of Nero's reign.

70. Luke xix. 43, 44.—This year Jerusalem (according to Christ's prophecy) was besieged, taken, sacked and burned by Titus; 1,100,000 of the Jews perished, 97,000 were taken prisoners; besides an innumerable company that in other places of Judea killed themselves, or perished through famine, banishment, or other miseries.

96. St. John was banished to the Isle of Patmos by Domitian and there received and wrote his Revelation.

After the death of Domitian, St. John returned to Ephesus, and at the request of the church wrote his gospel.





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